# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,986 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1887.


## SHIPPING.

### P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S.S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Steel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PESHAWAR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 6th May. |
| SIAM | 3041 | 500 | W. D. Worcester | 13th ,, |
| LOCHEARN | 2983 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 20th ,, |
| | | | | TUESDAY. |
| M SUTLEJ | 4191 | 600 | A. H. Johnson | 24th May |
| L BOKHARA | 2944 | 500 | C. R. Edwards | 31st ,, |
| M ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | W. A. Wheler | 7th June |
| L SURAT | 3142 | 550 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th ,, |
| M AUSTRALIA | 3651 | 600 | H. F. Breese | 21st ,, |
| L CLYDE | 4121 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 28th ,, |
| M NIZAM | 2736 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 5th July |
| L BENGAL | 4500 | 800 | W. B. Andrews | 12th ,, |
| ROHILLA | 3500 | 700 | W. Barratt | 19th July |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | on or About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | S. F. Cole | 13th May. |
| RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | A. H. Daniell | 27th ,, |
| MALWA | 2936 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 10th June. |
| KHEDIVE | 3805 | 600 | A. C. Loggin | 24th June. |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE, to all Ports of Italy ... Rs. 340.
to Marseilles ... ,, 325 ,,
to Genoa ... ,, 295 ,,

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 800 | 10th May | 1st July. (a) |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 600 | 16th May. | |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 800 | 1st June. | 27th July. |
| GIAVA | 4,000 600 | 20th June. | 10th Aug. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 800 | 10th July. | 1st Sept. |

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singa. o. o.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BORMIDA. ... | 4,000 | 13th May. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3500 | 550 | 7th May. |
| POSEIDON | G. D'meith | 4600 | 650 | 1st June. |
| TITANIA | S. Morea | 42 0 | 600 | 7th ,, |
| BERENICE | C. Sbutega | 3500 | 550 | 7th July. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

### THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | C. Sbutega | 3500 | 550 | 14th May 1887. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, April 1, 1887.

### ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

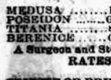
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



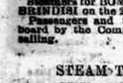
SPLENDID First Class Iron Steamships built on Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

CITY OF CANTERBURY for Liverpool about 11th May.

Surgeon and stewardess carried. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th April, 1887.

### BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H.H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will sail as above on 9th May. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

### INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

### THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes an fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kuleh Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 9th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE:

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 5 p.m.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 3, 1887. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, and following lines of Journey anywhere as route and available by

ALL STEAMS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Inward Bookings to London at lowest rates. Instructions and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Routes.

*Cook's Traveller's Gazette*, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY 3,15 ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and all HOLDERS of Bills of Lading in the Prince's Dock Consignees are requested to PRESENT their Bills of LADING for our Counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oil casks, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, sulfur which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1 May 1887.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoked.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair | 3 8 |
| Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish | 7 0 |
| SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair | 3 0 |
| Do. do. Nickelled folding frames. | 4 8 |
| PLAIN SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair | 3 0 |
| GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair | 2 4 |
| HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair | 5 0 |
| Do. mounted in gold, single pin | 30 0 |
| Do. turn pin | 34 0 |
| SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble. | |
| CONCAVE for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair | 6 0 |
| Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14 | 7 0 |
| Do. in gold frames, single pin | 20 0 |
| Do. turn pin | 25 0 |
| Do. curl side for riding | 13 8 |
| CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair | 6 0 |
| Do. in gold frames, single pin | 20 0 |
| Do. do. turn pin | 25 0 |
| Do. do. curl side for riding | 13 8 |
| EYE GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble. | |
| CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each | 3 4 |
| Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14 | 4 8 |
| DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair | 7 0 |
| Do. in gold frame | 22 8 |
| EYE GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass. | |
| CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each | 1 8 |
| Do. double spring folders, without frame; per pair | 3 0 |
| CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair | 6 0 |
| EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES. | |

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, ½ anna.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

### LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

Bottled at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the Best Light Beer in the Indian Market.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

### THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Of Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of

### BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT.

In the home market Messrs. FOSTER and SONS' bottling is considered much the best has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price. We are sole agents for the Bombay Presidency.

| | Bottles. Rs. a. | Half Bottles. Rs. a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son | 6 6 | 4 6 | per doz. Cash. |
| Do. L. G. A. do. | 6 4 | 4 4 | ,, ,, |
| Do. by Stone and Son | 6 4 | 4 4 | ,, ,, |
| GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son. | 6 6 | 4 6 | ,, ,, |
| Do. do. Burke and Co. | 6 4 | 4 4 | ,, ,, |
| VIENNA BEER, by Dreher, first quality | 6 8 | 4 12 | ,, ,, |
| CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's | 6 0 | 4 0 | ,, ,, |
| DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son | 7 8 | 5 0 | ,, ,, |
| BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins | 33 0 | each. | |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PEKOE. Fragrant, and of superb rich liquor. Per lb., Rs. 1-8.

### PHILLIPS AND CO.,

LIMITED,

WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ORANGE PEKOE. Very fragrant, full rich cup. Per lb., Rs. 1-12.

### CHOICEST PEKOES

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE. A high class tea of choice fragrance and rich infusion. Per lb., Rs. 2-8.

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE. Exquisite aroma. The flower of Indian Teas. Per lb., Rs. 3-4.

### SILVER PLATE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case. Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 85.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Mustheers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer in Case Rs. 95 each.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs. Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3 in Case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a great variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.

FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in cases, Rs. 175 each

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 350 each set.

We would draw the attention of Prize Committees to our superb stock of Prize and Presentation Silver Plate, suitable for RACE CUPS, RIFLE CUPS, PRIZES FOR LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, PAPER CHASES, &c., &c.

DESIGNS FOR ADDRESS CASKETS, &c., to illustrate any specific idea or to carry out emblematically any particular subject, will be promptly submitted for approval, accompanied by estimates of cost.

Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherché* specimens of modern art; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

### HAMILTON & Co.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

March 11th, 1887.

### FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

### NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

| CHEROOTS. | CIGARS. |
|---|---|
| THOMPSON'S PRIME. | HAVANNAHS No 1. |
| THOMPSON'S No. 1. | HAVANNAHS No. 2. |
| DAWSON'S PRIME. | COQUETAS. |
| DAWSON'S No. 1. | TRABUCOS. |
| NONPAREILS. | ROYALS. |

| CIGARETTES. | TOBACCOS. |
|---|---|
| EGYPTIAN, VAFIADIS.' | GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE. |
| STAMBOUL. | GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE |
| EMPRESS, with mouth pieces. | GOLDEN SHAG. |
| CONFIANCE ditto. | VIRGINIA HONEY DEW. |
| SUCCESS ditto. | LATAKIA. |

NOTE.—For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY the above selected brands are not to be surpassed anywhere.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

### RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diamond | Half | Hoop | Claw-set | Rings |
| Diamond | do. | do. | Gipsy | do. |
| Diamond | 3 | Brilliants | Claw-set | do. |
| Diamond | 3 | do. | Gipsy | do. |
| Diamond | Single | Brilliant | Claw-set | do. |
| Diamond | do. | do. | Gipsy | do. |

Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond and Sapphire
Diamond and Emerald
Diamond and Turquoise
Diamond and Opal
Diamond and Pearl

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

### WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

| | For dozen. |
|---|---|
| CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported | Rs. 41 0 |
| Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky | ,, 37 0 |
| GRAND OLD HIGHLAND | ,, 37 0 |
| NAPIER JOHNSTONES, in square bottles | ,, 28 8 |
| "SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet | ,, 28 8 |
| FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles | ,, 26 0 |
| OLD VATTED GLENLIVET | ,, 34 4 |

IRISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. W. D., three Shamrocks | Rs. 29 8 |
| Do. one Shamrock | ,, 27 4 |
| FINE OLD, our own blend | ,, 26 0 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

*SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.*

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY

### THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1887.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for immediate use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Deck Suits for Morning Wear | from 8 8 |
| Travelling Suits | 25 0 to 35 0 |
| Warm Serge Clothes, &c. | 25 0 to 30 0 |
| Warm Serge Suits for Ulsters | 28 0 to 35 0 |
| Best White Shirts | each 4 8 |
| Do. do. Collars | ,, 0 8 |
| Best Oxford do. | ,, 5 8 |
| Best Flannel and Silk Vests | ,, 5 8 |
| Cardigan Jackets, very warm | 10 0 to 12 8 |
| Dressing Gowns | 11 0 to 16 0 |
| Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests | each 3 0 |
| Do. do. Pants | pair 6 0 |
| Brown Cotton Socks | per doz. 4 8 |
| Superior Merino Socks | per doz. 13 8 |
| Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks | per doz 25 0 |
| Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks | do. 30 0 |
| Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted | pair 3 8 |
| Navy Ribbed Cotton | pair 3 8 |
| Gauze Merino Undervests | per ½ doz. 12 8 |
| Extra Superior Gauze Vests | do. 30 0 |
| Stout Merino Vests | each 5 8 |
| Stout Merino Pants | each 6 8 |
| Gauze Merino Pants | each 6 8 |
| Kid Glove Lined | 1 4 |
| Warm Mufflers | 2 0 |
| Travelling Caps | 4 8 |
| Best Tweed Hats | 4 8 |
| Best Linen Collars, all shapes | doz. 6 0 |
| Linen Faced Collars | doz. 10 8 |
| Best Linen Cuffs | doz. 12 0 |
| Linen Faced Cuffs | doz. 1 0 |
| Overland Trunks, best make, | from 30 0 |
| Solid Leather Portmanteaux | 40 0 |
| Hallway Portmanteaux | 13 8 |
| Tan Canvas Courier Bags | 8 0 |
| Soiled Linen Bags | 3 8 |
| Gladstone or Expanding Bags | 30 0 |
| Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete | from 13 8 |
| Travelling Baths, with inside Basket | from 25 0 |
| Travelling Canteens, fitted complete | from 33 0 |
| Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases | 28 0 to 50 0 |
| Leather Sun Hats | from 4 4 |
| Overland Hats | 4 4 |
| Japanese Hoses | 20 0 |
| Hooper Down Pillows | 8 8 |
| Best Down Pillows | 16 0 |
| Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 1-8 to | 2 8 |
| Block Tin Collar Boxes | 1 8 |
| China Grass Slippers | from Rs. 1-0 to 1 8 |
| Morocco Slippers | 3 0 |
| Bombay Embroidered Slippers | 3 12 |
| White Canvas Shoes | 5 8 |
| Cholera Belts, best Flannel | 2 12 |
| Champagne or Soda-water Taps | 1 0 |
| Marine or Saltwater Soap | per packet 1 0 |
| Eau de Cologne with wicker cover | 2 8 |
| Assorted Perfumes | per bottle 2 8 |
| Travelling Pillows | each 2 8 |
| Towels or Quilts | from 5 0 |
| Scotch Mauds and Rugs | from 16 0 |
| Cambric Handkerchiefs | per doz. 5 0 |
| Metal Soap Boxes | from 1 8 |
| Sponges | from 1 8 |
| Sponge Bags | 1 8 |
| Rug Straps | 1 8 |
| Leather Purses | 2 0 |
| Sovereign Boxes | from Rs. 3-8 to 4 8 |
| Razors, ready for use | 2 0 |
| Shaving Brushes | 2 0 |
| Nail Brushes | 1 0 |
| Tooth Brushes | 0 8 |
| Hair Brushes | 4 0 |
| Military Hair Brushes in leather case | 10 8 |
| Nail Scissors | from 1-8 to 2 0 |
| Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps | from 10 8 |
| Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c. | 6 8 |
| Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths | 13 8 |
| Waterproof Coats | 9 8 |
| Air Pillows | 6 8 |
| Air Cushions | 6 0 |

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CIGARETTES.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Bonbons, | Packets of 20 | 0 14 |
| Dubecs | ,, 20 | 0 14 |
| Do. | ,, 50 | 2 0 |
| Little Beauties | ,, 10 | 0 6 |
| Do. | ,, 100 | 3 0 |
| Opera Puffs | ,, 20 | 0 12 |
| Do. | ,, 50 | 1 8 |
| Perfections | ,, 10 | 0 6 |
| Richmond Gems | ,, 20 | 0 12 |
| Do. | ,, 50 | 1 8 |
| Do. | ,, 100 | 3 0 |
| Sunny South | ,, 20 | 0 12 |
| Do. | ,, 50 | 1 8 |
| The Pet | ,, 20 | 1 0 |

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Sealing arrangements are also employed in the cleaning of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

| | Dozen. |
|---|---|
| Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) | Rs. 0 12 |
| Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia) | |
| Plain Aerated water | |
| Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia) | |
| Artificial Seltzer-water | |
| Lemonade | ,, 1 0 |
| Lithia Water | |
| Tonic-water | |
| Ginger-ale | |
| Gingerade | |
| Raspberryade | |
| Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return | ,, 2 0 |

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| ,, Hawsons, No. 1, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| ,, Selected Mess, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| ,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100 | 2 8 |
| ,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100 | 2 8 |

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

### LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PREPARED from GENUINE LIMES; perfectly free from chemicals or acids, except the natural acid in the pure Juice of the fruit. It is quite free from the MUSTY TASTE AND SMELL which is usually found in LIME JUICE CORDIALS, and is

GUARANTEED TO KEEP,

open or closed, for any length of time in any climate and to be entirely free from alcohol.

Per case of 1 doz., Rs. 14. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

### KEMP AND COMPANY'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For Making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other Preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

### MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

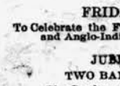
## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
FRIDAY, 6TH MAY 1887,
To Celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

JUBILEE OF JUBILEES!
TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE!!
The Gardens will be extensively illuminated.
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
Amusements, Stalls, Exhibitions, Sports, Clowns, Music, Ministrels, &c. &c.

TWO EXTENSIVE DANCING PLATFORMS!
Admission Re. 1 to the Gardens.
Children under 12 years, and Servants accompanying Children, half-price.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.



THE GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 7th instant, for a cruise round the harbour.

Full particulars on application to THOS. COOK & SON, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May 1887, at half-past 5 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1886 and the Report of the Scrutineers, announcing the result of their scrutiny for the Election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1887.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

IT is hereby notified that the retail price of Ice at the Company's Factories and at the Chief Depots is 4 PIES per lb.

The Company, however, are not responsible for the Price charged, nor can they guarantee that this Company's Ice will be obtained elsewhere than at the Factories, Mody Bay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April 1887.

SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

Jules Leanoz and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. Lefèvre and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 " "

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—No. 714.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Transport Officer at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 15th instant, for WASHING the BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINNEN, and other articles belonging to H. M. Indian Troopships, for three years, from 1st June 1887 to 31st May 1890.

2. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by a Receipt from the Bank of Bombay for the amount required to be deposited.

3. No Tender will be received unless it is made on a printed form furnished from this Office.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by Certificates of Competency.

5. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

J. HEXT,
Resident Transport Officer.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 3rd May 1887.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 5 per each new Share of Rs. 125 declared at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on 29th April 1887, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 6th May 1887, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 23rd April 1887.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd May 1887.

ESTATE DONALD FORBES MACKENZIE DANIEL, deceased.

IN pursuance of Section 42, Act 28 of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Donald Forbes Mackenzie Daniel, formerly of Kurrachee but late of Sydney, New South Wales, who died at Sydney on the 19th day of January 1886, should send in particulars of their claims to the Undersigned at the Office of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., on or before the 15th day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said Estate will be distributed.

And all persons indebted to, or holding any securities or property belonging to, the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the Undersigned also, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.—Dated at Bombay this 3rd day of May 1887.

C. J. GROOM,
Administrator to the above Estate.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1888.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Hon'ble. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.,
VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq.,
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.,
Hon'ble S. D. SASSOON.
JAIRAJBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.,
E. GREENWOOD, Esq.
ALLAN ARTHUR, Esq.

1. An International Exhibition will be opened at Glasgow in 1888, for which Specimens of Art Exhibits will be received from Private Exhibitors.

2. Besides Articles which will be displayed at the Exhibition during the whole time it is kept open, extra sets of art manufactures will be accepted for sale and immediate delivery. Stalls will be opened at the Exhibition for the sale of such articles. The price of articles sold either at the Exhibition or in the Stalls will be at once realised and remitted to the Exhibitors in India every week or fortnight, as it may be found convenient.

3. Articles of inferior workmanship or articles on which an undue price has been put will not be accepted.

4. Applications for space from intending Exhibitors should be made on or before 1st July next to the Undersigned, care of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., Bombay, who will supply the necessary forms.

5. All Exhibits must be despatched from India before the 1st of January next.

ALLAN ARTHUR,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Committee.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

FOR SALE.

A YACHT PIANO
BY CRAMER.
Priced.....Rs. 340.

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
NEARLY NEW.
Rs. 650.
1 ditto ditto Old, Rs. 300.

MARCKS AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
48, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

GLOXINIAS and TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS. Plants in full growth, just coming into Flower. THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

CAST-IRON PIPES, Sizes 2 to 5 inches available. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Bombay.

ANGLE, TEE and FLAT BAR IRON of sizes available. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Bombay.

PORTABLE ENGINES 8 10 and 12 H.P. available, New Full-sized Cylinders. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Bombay.

MONSOON RATES from Rs. 100 to 200 per month. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.—The Registered Office of this Company is REMOVED from No. 20, Apollo Street, to No. 15, Bank Street, Fort.

WANTED, a Second-hand Chubb's or other good Maker's Safe, large size, guaranteed sound. Send particulars to "W. W." care of this paper.

BROUGHAM, HORSE, aged but strong, and ENGLISH HARNESS FOR SALE, cheap. Owner going Home. Apply to CAPTAIN WALSHE, Byculla.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT per s. s. Asia, Royal Bruce Old Highland Whisky, cheap and highly recommended. Apply D. DINSHAW and Co., Wine Merchants, Meadow Street.

SCARFS, TIES, and HANDKERCHIEFS.—A stock of the above just opened. Re. 1 to Rs. 2 each. The CASH BAZAAR, LD., Gentlemen's Outfitters, 23, Church Gate Street.

THE OFFICE of the WARDHA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation) is REMOVED from No. 16, Marine Street, to No. 16, Dalal Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, an Airy and Spacious BUNGALOW, known as Mingle's Bungalow, opposite the Mazagon Post Office, having four public roads surrounding it. Apply at the premises or at No. 5, Cowasjee Patell Street, 2nd Floor.

WANTED, immediately, a STEWARDESS by a regular Liner, must be experienced, steady, sober and a willing hand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply, with testimonials, to "W. X.Y.Z.," care of this paper.

TO LET, five newly prepared ROOMS for Offices on floor above Mrs. Hunt's Shop. Separate entrance made for each room. Rent Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60. Also a Office and Residence.—FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa.

SHROFF BROTHERS is the House too well known in Bombay and the Mofussil as one which is a great convenience to the EUROPEAN Public to buy all useful and fancy articles from at moderate prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are become more popular than ever for their simplicity, durability, cheapness and variety of work. Price lists post free, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ANTIPYRIN.—Apply to WILLIAM BELL & Co., Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED an ENGAGEMENT as LADY BOOK-KEEPER. Address "BOOK-KEEPER," care of this paper.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

RUINART'S CHAMPAGNE.—A Fresh Consignment just landed ex Rohilla. Apply EWART LATHAM & Co.

SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING. Cool House, Good Table. Lowest possible Terms. Inspection invited. Mrs. WEST, 2, Clare Road, Byculla.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price No. 1; postage 1 anna.

TEMPLES BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, ON HIRE, an old famous commodious HOTEL, with two premises, situate at Byculla, in a cool place. Apply "A. B.," care of this paper.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN FINE ART.—A Handsome Chess, Cribbage, Work and Writing Table combined, beautifully inlaid Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl, Rs. 250. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as Daily Governess, with a Private Family, Envlish or Parsee preferred. Good references. Address "H. E." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, 9 Rs. per dozen; Gladiums 50 distinct named continental sorts, Rs. 18 per 100.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO MILL-OWNERS.—The Advertiser, a respectable young man, well up in Carding and Spinning, and who has made Ring Spinning his Speciality, is now open to an engagement. Address "R.," care of this paper.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER. Bottled by Ind Coope & Co., Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15; Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes, and Hotels. Apply to KING KING & Co.

TO LET, from 1st May, Upper-storied BUNGALOW, now occupied by Mr. L. A. WATKINS in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply at the premises or at Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 18, Church Gate Stree.

P. CASSANELLO & Co.—Olive Oil, 10 Annas per Bottle; Gorgonzola, Parmesan, Rs. 1-4, Gruyere, 12 Annas and Chester Cheese 10 Annas per lb.; Milan Sausage, Rs. 1-4 per lb., Salted Anchovies, 8 Annas a dozen; Lomberdy Butter, 15 Annas per lin.

TO LET, from 1st June, the airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Lands End, formerly occupied by Honorable Mr. Ashburner and now by S. M. Moses, Esq. Apply to BYRAMJEE COWASJEE BISNEY, 132, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chuddars and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 92, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany, grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a strong built victoria, a handsome strong dog-cart, handsome strong bay Arab horse, suits of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of GEO. SERVICE YOUNG, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a few articles of household furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, washstands, crockery and washing tables, bedsteads, mattrafe, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman, at 1.30 p.m.

1 handsome strong racing pony, height 13 hands, 4 years old (maiden) brought in Lucknow last year.
1 new dog-cart and English harness and stable gear, whips, &c., complete.
1 very handsome strong black waler pony, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following articles belonging to the Government Toshakhana, consisting of a silk gadi-silk rein, saddle with girth and stirrup, silk khases, tungis, embroidered cashmere blankets, gold embroidered shawl, turban, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Basanjee Dastoor and Nusserwanjee Basanjee Dastoor, Administrators of the property and credits of the late Hormusjee Basanjee Dastoor deceased), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Cumballa Lane, or opposite the 7th and the 8th Khetwadi Lane, Khetwadi, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated-ware, solid silverware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 1, 2, and 4 light hanging cut-glass lamps, a first-rate large size musical box, a first-rate clock, rich table ornaments, an strong second-hand landau, a strong second-hand dog-cart, a fast-trotting bay horse, a large collection of China pots and garden seats, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Nepean Sea Road, Malbar Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oilpaintings and photographs, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of OSCAR GOY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNET & CO.

Bombay, May 4, 1887

## NOTICES

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous friends and the public that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jacksria Mujid, Bombay.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.

NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
Chairman.
COWARJEE HORMASJEE,
TRIBHOVANDAS K. NATHOOBHOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE line between KHOREGAON and MIRAG is NOW OPEN for Public Traffic of all kinds.

One Passenger Train runs in each direction daily. The Up Train leaving Poona (Ghorpoorie) at 8-15 a.m. arrives Karad 5-40 p.m., Sangli 8-50 p.m. and Miraj 9-30 p.m. The Down Train leaves Miraj 5-55 a.m., Sangli 6-34 a.m., Karad 9-34 a.m. and arrives at Poona at 7-5 p.m.

For Times at intermediate stations see Time and Fare Tables.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 2 May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May next

Offers for the PURCHASE of BROKEN CAST-IRON CHAIRS in quantities up to an aggregate of 500 tons for delivery during the ensuing 3 months.

Offers to be made on the Company's Form, and must state the quantity tendered for and the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The material is lying at Wari Bunder and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st April, 1887.

PATRONISED by GOVERNMENT

INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval of the Analysts of the Government, and which has for its surpassing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies. It is also possessed every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Large size Bottles per dozen | Rs. 6 |
| Small " " | Rs. 3-8 |
| Retail Large size per Bottle | Annas 8 |
| " Small " " | Annas 4 |

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Molla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.

DIRECTORS.

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AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.
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5, GREEN STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
HYDERABAD.
TENDERS FOR IRON WORK.

TENDERS are invited for the supply and erection of the IRON WORK required for a Bridge SEVEN SPANS of 80 feet across the River Poorna, in the 10th mile of the Amjeet-Ellichpur Road, Berar.

Description and approximate quantities of the Iron Work required are given below:—

MAIN GIRDERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rattles of best Staffordshire Iron, Rivets of Lowmoor iron | 200 tons. |
| CROSS GIRDERS. | |
| Rolled Beams | 35 tons. |
| FLOORING PLATES. | |
| Buffins and Westwood's Patent No. 3 | 90 tons |
| Steel Rollers and Resting Plates | 5 tons |

Copies of Drawings and of Specification will be supplied on application to Undersigned on payment of Rupees 10.

No Tenders will be received after 10th May, 1887, and the Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CRAIG,
Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.

Amraoti Camp, 21st April, 1887.

THE
"PUNJAB MAGAZINE,"
THE ORGAN OF
THE PUNJAB ASSOCIATION.

CONTENTS OF THE APRIL NUMBER.

1. A Plan of Campaign. By T. C. Lewis, M.A.
2. Inaugural Meeting of the Punjab Association.
3. Technical Education for India. By J. Campbell Oman, F.C.S., F.L.S.
4. Lady Aitchison Hospital. By Elizabeth Bielby, M.D.
5. Europe and India—A Word in Season. By H.O.P.E.
6. The Teaching of Geography. By M. J. Odgers F.R.G.S.
7. Addresses presented by the Association.
8. English in Indian Colleges (1). By F. Haden Guest, M.A.
9. Hand Work. By "Manus."
10. Jubilee Scholarships.
11. Education in the Punjab.
12. Sir Charles Aitchison and the University.
13. The Enrichment of Vernacular Literature. By Diwan Narendra Nath, M.A.
14. Work for the Punjab.
15. Mrs. Fawcett on the Social Condition of Women.
16. Medals for Female Students.
17. Native Girls' Schools: Their Shortcomings and How to Remedy Them. By S. D. (A Native Graduate).
18. The Morality of Indian Examinations. By a Fellow.
19. Notes of the Punjab Association.
20. Rules of the Punjab Association.
21. Superintendence of Indian Students in England.

SINGLE COPY—RUPEE ONE.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

Advertisements for the next Number should be sent, before 1st June, to the MANAGER, "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore.

## NOTICES

MR. E. HAYDN is AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.

BOOTH & Co.

Bombay, May 2, 1887.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and is every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
73, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral.

THE CAWNPORE TANNERY Co., Limited.

Registered under Act VI. of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.

Divided into 10000 Shares of Rs. 50 each. Payment Rs. 5 per Share on application, Rs. 5 per Share on allotment. The remainder by calls of Rs. 5 per Share to be called up as may be found necessary, one Calendar Month's Notice being given previous to such calling due.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of APPLICATION for SHARES may be obtained from Messrs. BREUL and Co., Cawnpore, the Secretaries of the Company, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

NOW READY.
CAVALRY SWARMS.
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. HOGG,
Commandant, Poona Horse.
To be had at THACKER & Co, Ld.
Price Rs. 2.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING.
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTIFICATION.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

UNDER AUTHORITY from the Government of India, as conveyed in their Resolution No. 2255, dated 27th October 1886, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Karachi hereby notify that they are prepared to receive TENDERS up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1887, for a LOAN of (3) THREE LAKHS on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loan not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for Rupees 500 each, or multiples of 500, at the desire of the Tenderer (form of which is appended) will be issued, bearing interest, subject to income Tax, at the rate of (5) six per cent per annum payable half-yearly.

3. Subscriptions will be received and scrip receipts for instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay or Karachi. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such scrip receipts as soon as possible after all the instalments have been paid.

4. Subject to the aforesaid limit of (3) three lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rupees 500, or multiples of Rupees 500.

5. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed—"Tender for Karachi Municipal Loan." The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders.

6. The amount of any accepted Tender or Tenders may be paid at once in full or must be paid in the following equal instalments:—

One-third on or before the 1st July 1887.
One-third on or before the 1st August 1887.
And the balance on or before the 1st September 1887.

7. Interest on payments will accrue from date of such payments.

8. Debenture Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay.

9. Tenders must pay into the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay to the credit of the Karachi Municipal Corporation a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. Bank receipts for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

10. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken as part of the first instalment, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment is not fully taken up.

11. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers on application at the Municipal Office.

12. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required, a pro rata allotment will be made.

13. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

14. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

15. A sufficient sum will be set aside half-yearly and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the end of the expiration period of 30 years.

16. Debentures amounting to (1) one lakh of Rupees will be redeemed every (10) ten years at par, but the Municipality reserve to themselves the right of redeeming any Debentures which may be in the market at other times if they see fit to do so.

17. Debentures to be redeemed will be drawn for every (10) ten years by the Managing Committee of the Municipality at a meeting to be held for the purpose, and the numbers so drawn will be published in the local papers.

18. The first drawing will take place by the 31st July 1897. Interest will cease from the date on which Debentures are notified in the local papers as having been drawn.

19. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality, or to the Bank of Bombay at Karachi or Bombay.

20. The present debt of the Municipality amounts to Rupees 1,03,530, being the portion of a loan of (5) five lakhs, sanction for which was given by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 47 dated 4th April 1881, of which the present loan forms a portion.

By order,
JAMES STRACHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

Karachi, 4th April 1887.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees
of the Municipal Public Works Loan of (3) three lakhs, advertised in the Municipal Notification, dated the 4th April 1887, published in the local Newspapers, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees
and annas for every hundred rupees alloted to me. I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rupees
and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the Account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay, the first instalment on or before the 1st day of July 1887, the second instalment on or before the 1st day of August 1887, and the third instalment on or before the 1st day of September 1887.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

The following is the form of Debenture referred to in the Notification of the Karachi Municipality, dated the 4th April 1887:—

TRANSFERABLE BY ENDORSEMENT.

Rs. 500 DEBENTURE.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OF 1887.

This Indenture made the day of 1887 between the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi (herein after called the said Corporation) of the one part and
of the other part. Whereas the said Corporation has been authorized by the Government of Bombay in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879, to borrow sums not exceeding in the aggregate Rupees (5) five lakhs for the construction of certain Public Works on the security of the General Revenue of the said Corporation subject nevertheless as hereinafter provided, and whereas the said Corporation being now about to borrow the sum of (3) three lakhs, being the 2nd instalment of the said sum of Rupees (5) five lakhs, the said has agreed to advance to the said Corporation as part of the monies to be borrowed by them as aforesaid the sum of Rupees upon having the repayment thereof, with interest, for the same, at the rate of Rupees (6) six per cent per annum secured in manner hereinafter appearing. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Corporation, by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879, and in pursuance of the said authorization by the Governor of Bombay in Council, and in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) five hundred paid to them, the said Corporation, upon or before the execution of these presents by the said do hereby grant and assign to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns such proportion of the rates, duties and taxes which may be levied by the said Corporation and of the General Revenues which may from time to time belong to or be receivable by the said Corporation, under or by virtue of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, and all other Acts which may hereafter be passed by amendment of or substitution for the said Act, as the said sum of Rupees (500) five hundred doth or shall bear to the said sum of Rupees (3) three lakhs, or so much thereof, as is or shall be levied upon the security of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue, subject, nevertheless, to all prior charges now existing upon the whole or any part or parts of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue. To hold the same to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees (500) five hundred with the interest for the same, at the rate of Rupees (6) six per cent per annum, subject to deduction for income-tax if any shall be fully paid and satisfied, and it is hereby declared that the said interest for the said sum of Rupees (500) five hundred shall be paid by equal half yearly payments on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every year, to the holder hereof, or to his order on presentation of the Coupons hereto attached as they fall due, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, and that the said principal sum of Rupees (500) five hundred shall, if not before discharged as a debt, be repaid on the day of 189

In witness whereof the common seal of the said Corporation has been hereunto affixed in the presence of two members of the Corporation who have hereunder signed their names in token of their presence.

Sealed with the common seal of the said Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi and signed by two of the Members of the Corporation of the said City in token of their presence at the time of sealing in the presence of

## NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 121 OF 1884.

GEORGE COTTON of Bombay, European Merchant, residing at Middle Colaba, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

*vs.*

GOPIKABAI, wife of RAGHOBA GOVIND, SADANUND RAGHOBA, SEWSHUNKER RAGHOBA, an infant of the age of three years or thereabouts, and MORESHWAR CHINTOBA, an infant of the age of two years or thereabouts, by their guardian *ad litem* the Defendant MUDOOSOODEN RAGHOBA, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, and Raghoba Govind and Chintoba Govind, the only sons and legal representatives of Govind Pandurang deceased and the said Raghoba Govind and Chintoba Govind in their own right and Mudoosooden Raghoba, all of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judges' order made in the above suit bearing date the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, the undermentioned property is will be sold by public auction in eight separate lots before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday the fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Defendants, Sadanund Raghoba, Sewshunker Raghoba, an infant of the age of three years, and Moreshwar Chintoba, an infant of the age of two years, Raghoba Govind and Chintoba Govind in their own right and as the only sons and legal representatives of Govind Pandurang deceased, late a Defendant herein, and Mudoosooden Raghoba, or any of them except the Defendant Gopikabai, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Parell in the sub-district of Mandvi on the south side of the Parell Village Main Road assessed by the Municipality under No. 60 and containing by admeasurement about two hundred and forty-two square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 27 and new No. 11135 and standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the Municipality, in the name of the said Govind Pandurang deceased, and bounded on the north by the said Parell Village Main Road, on the south by the land of the late Janardhun Moroba deceased, on the east by the property of the late Janardhun Morobá and Maccoond Moroba deceased, and on the west by the property of Luxumon Gunn

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Afternoon Party to Sir William Wedderburn at the Hon. K. T. Telang's bungalow, Mathew Road, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bosphorus (s) from Cardiff, and Pachumba (s) from Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Accomac (s), for Marseilles.

ARDASEER HORMASJEE'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of April last was 2,250 of which 402 were new admissions, the daily average being 75.

FORT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of April was 3,256; and the daily average 108. The total of new admissions was 1,309; and the number of children vaccinated 89.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Dalla Ismail bin Abbpo Bakhur Ismail, living at Zakaria Musjid Road, reported to the police on Monday that he dropped from his pocket a bundle of currency notes, consisting of one note for Rs. 1,000, four for Rs. 100, two for Rs. 50, four for Rs. 10 and one note for Rs. 5, of the collective value of Rs. 1,545, somewhere between his house, the Chaqkla and Sat Tad Street, on Monday forenoon.

THEFT BY A MARWARRE.—Mr. Ryan yesterday convicted Sooja Doolajee, the Marwaree who was charged by Constable McCormack with the theft of jewellery and cash worth about Rs. 10,000. While his master was away one evening the accused had seized the opportunity to abstract the property. Pleading guilty, Mr. Ryan sentenced him to two years' hard labour, remarking, as he did so, that it was a daring theft, and it was necessary that a heavy punishment should be inflicted, to deter other servants from acting in a similar manner.

DESERTERS.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged two Europeans, named respectively Jones and Grey, before Mr. Cooper with being deserters. Jones admitted that he was a gunner in the G-Battery 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed in Bellary. He and Grey had obtained fours days' leave to go to Ootty; but instead of doing so they took ship and arrived here yesterday, when, as they were driving away from the bander, Mr. Guider arrested them on suspicion. Grey denied he was a soldier, notwithstanding Jones's assertion. He further refused to give an account of himself, and Mr. Cooper, being unable to ascertain the truth of the charges, ordered them to be handed over to the military authorities at Colaba.

ADDRESS TO SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, KT.—A deputation consisting of Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Surtee, Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Chenvy and others waited on Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and presented an address from the Zorostrian community of Badnera on Tuesday. They were received at the Petit Hall, and on their being introduced to Sir Dinshaw, Mr. Nusserwanjee begged on behalf of the Parsee community of his station the acceptance of their humble address, dwelling on Sir Dinshaw's princely charities, and wishing him all happiness, whereupon Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Chinoy read the address. Sir Dinshaw in appropriate terms thanked them for coming so far with such tokens of kindness, and wished the Parsee community at Badnera all happiness. The address was very handsomely printed and enclosed in a silver casket.

A CARELESSS WINCH-MAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, prosecuted a winch-man named Sheik Mohdeen Sheik Esoo, for having, on board the s.s. Accomac, on Monday, committed a rash and negligent act, causing hurt to one Rya Ratoo, a labourer The accused was driving the winch at No. 3 hatchway, and had hoisted, from the wharf, a sling containing 12 bags of wheat over the hatchway. Without receiving any order or giving the usual warning, he let the bags go down by the run, and they fell on the complainant who was working in the hold below. The labourer became insensible and was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital. In defence the accused stated that the foreman on deck had not given him any orders to the contrary, and he therefore lowered the bags into the hold, and did not let them go by the run. The case was remanded on the application of Mr. Ingram.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Gopal Ramchunder, a servant employed at the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of articles of wearing apparel, a watch, a gold ear ornament, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 52-14, belonging to Gabriel Baracho, a bar-man at the hotel, Cassi, woman, the wife of a gardener employed at the same hotel, and Parushram Govind, a gharawallah in the service of Mr. P. H. Cama living at Byculla. The three thefts were committed on the 17th, the 22nd and the 27th ultimo. Reports were made by the several complainants regarding the loss of their property to the police, who upon enquiries arrested the accused on suspicion, who subsequently produced the greater portion of the stolen property, with the exception of the money. The accused pleaded guilty to the three charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVING CLERK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged Julius Nunes, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 70 in notes and cash. It appeared that a month ago, a letter containing Rs. 250 had been given to the accused to register, but, as he then stated, owing to the office being closed, he did not do so, and despatched the money unregistered. Some weeks after, it was discovered that the money had not reached its destination, and inquiries were made in the office, but with no satisfactory results, and the matter was then placed in the hands of the police. Inspector George investigated the case, and in the course of his duties searched Nunes' house, where he found the purse, which was a valuable one. One of the office peons recognized it as one which had been stolen a month ago with Rs. 70, from the office table of a Mr. Alexanderdoff. At first Nunes averred that he bought the purse, which was mounted in silver, from a Borah, but afterwards acknowledged stealing it. Pleading guilty, Mr. Ryan sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the Common Gaol.

PRESENTATION TO A LOCAL MILL MANAGER.—Yesterday, the employés at the Morarjee Gocouldas S. and W. Co., presented their manager with an address on the severance of his connection with them. It read as under :—To Samuel Parkington, Esq., Weaving Manager, the Morarjee Goculdass S. & W. Co. Ld., Dear Sir,—We the weavers and jobbers of the Morarjee Gocouldas Mill having assembled here to do honour to you, cannot take our leave on this last occasion without offering to you the humble tribute of our admiration for the valuable service which you have rendered to this mill during the period of eight years. To attempt enumeration of the many good qualities you possess, and the innumerable boons you have conferred upon us, would intrude too much upon your valuable time, and therefore we have thought it wise to mention a few only in the present address. The advancement which this mill has made, and the success it has achieved in turning out the superior quality of cloth, is mainly due to your indefatigable exertions. The changes and improvements in the looms of this mill, and especially in point of sizing, has been a source of profit to the company and credit to yourself. The kind and just treatment which we have received at your hands had the effect of bringing about harmony and good-will amongst us. While watching the interest of the company you have never lost sight of that of us; in fact, you have always proved yourself straightforward and just. In short the skill and solicitude which you have displayed in instructing us in the art of weaving have inspired us with so much love and sympathy that we have always looked upon you not only as our teacher and guide but our patriarch. Let us assure you that we shall always in future look back with satisfaction upon the happy days when S. Parkington was our weaving master. Although we deeply regret the separation as an irreparable loss to us, we are gratified to hear that you are going on a post of higher emolument and honour, and congratulate you upon your having bettered your prospects. In now wishing you good-bye, we offer you our heartfelt prayer that honour and happiness may through life attend you, and God may give you energy and desire to advocate the cause of poor workpeople.


GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.


## A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

At the High Court yesterday, the case of John Young Smith vs. Jane Sarah Smith and William Bigelie, in which the petitioner sued for divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, was heard before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Allan Turner, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent or co-respondent.

The petitioner stated that on the 18th December 1876, he was married to Jane Sarah Smith, then Jane Sarah Hill, spinster, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, after which they lived as husband and wife at Colaba, then at Sholapore, and subsequently at Bombay again. The issue of the marriage was three children, of whom two daughters survived. In November 1885, the co-respondent came to reside with the petitioner in a house near the Prince's Dock, and stayed there till the 8th November 1886. On the 8th January, and on a number of other occasions, the co-respondent committed adultery with the respondent. On the 8th November 1886, in consequence he turned him out of the house. As both the respondent and co-respondent, however, denied that they had been guilty, he refrained from prosecuting the co-respondent for adultery. On the 27th December 1886, both of them confessed to the petition that they had been guilty on numerous occasions; and the petitioner immediately separated from his wife. The co-respondent was charged before Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, with adultery and was committed for trial at the Sessions, where he was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The petitioner prayed for a decree dissolving the marriage, for the custody of his two children, and such other relief as the circumstances of the case might require. Similar evidence to that given at the Sessions trial was adduced, and for the petitioner it was stated he was willing to allow the children to remain with Mrs. Smith as long as she conducted herself properly, making her a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 for their maintenance.

His Lordship made the usual decree nisi for a divorce. He had looked at the evidence recorded at the Sessions, and there was, in his opinion, no indication of any connivance or condonation. The custody of the children was awarded to the respondent, who was to pay her own costs. The petitioner was to get his costs of the suit from the co-respondent.

## HIGH COURT.—MAY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

### A SUIT BETWEEN COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA *vs.* SULLEMAN LAKHA.

MR. LANG, instructed by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, appeared for the plaintiff and applied for a rule *nisi* for an injunction under the circumstances mentioned below and for an interim injunction.

The plaint stated that, about the 10th December 1885, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, transferred to the name of the latter three Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 4,500. These notes were lent to defendant for the purpose of being deposited with the Commissariat authorities as security for the due performance of a contract obtained by him for the supply of cattle and sheep for the year 1886-87. It was agreed between the parties that these notes should be returned to the plaintiff on the expiration of the defendant's contract on the 31st March 1887. On the 27th March the plaintiff lent the defendant another note for Rs. 1,000 to enable him to raise money to carry out the contract. This note the defendant promised to return on demand. On the expiration of the defendant's contract, the plaintiff demanded the return of the notes, which the defendant refused to return. As the plaintiff believed that it was the intention of the defendants to give the three first notes for the performance of a contract for 1887-88, he wrote to the Commissariat authorities not to allow the deposit, but they refused to entertain the proposal, as the notes stood in the name of the defendant. Plaintiff alleged that the defendant was a man without means; and if the notes were allowed to lie where they were, they could be applied by defendant in payment of any of his other debts, and the plaintiff would in consequence be unable to obtain the value of the notes from him. He therefore prayed the Court to restrain the defendant from depositing the notes with the Commissariat authorities in respect of any contract, and to order him to return the notes to plaintiff, or in default to pay him Rs. 5,307-8, their market value. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction with an interim injunction on the plaintiff giving the usual undertaking as to damages.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

### ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY *vs.* MAHOMEDALLY IBRAHIMBHOY

MR. BASIL SCOTT, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 2,500 with interest on a promissory note executed by the defendant on the 7th January 1887 in favour of one Cooverjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel, who discounted it the following day at the Bank of Bombay. The note fell due on the 1st April last, but the defendant failed to meet the demand for payment. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,500 with interest and costs.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### A BENGALI CONDEMNATION OF EARLY MARRIAGES.

THE ground which the reform party takes up is independent of the particular details of the case, and would hold good, though Bhikaji's statements were found to be correct. The case stands somewhat as follows. Early marriage is objectionable upon physical and moral grounds. It is the most solemn contract of life, it is the noblest of sacraments; and yet this contract is entered into and the sacrament is performed by babes and sucklings. Nothing could be more unfortunate and nothing more demoralising. Rukhmabai's case affords a striking illustration of the evils of early marriage. A concrete instance has been here found which is always far more telling than abstract principles, and the opponents of early marriage have not been slow to take advantage of it. Are they to blame? We think not. Even if Rukhmabai's case were to be scattered to the winds, if the agitation in her favour were to collapse—their cause would stand; for it is eternal and founded upon the highest considerations of morality and public weal. We say nothing of the deplorable physical consequences which follow in the train of early marriage, the utter prostration of physical energy and national vitality which is inevitable. And are not some of the great moral qualities dependent upon the possession of physical strength and energy? If national regeneration in the highest sense of the expression is an object of national concern, then we say the sooner public opinion is prepared and matured against the custom of child-marriage, the better it is for our people.—*Bengali.*

### SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

THE *Indu Prakash*, in noticing the approaching retirement of Sir William Wedderburn, says :—"The country has derived from his counsel and his work much good, and the *ryot* particularly has reason to feel that in Sir William he had a friend, who took the deepest interest in agricultural questions and showed great concern for the *ryot's* welfare. One admirable feature in the character of most Englishmen—using the latter term in its more liberal sense so as to include Scotchmen—is that they assign to themselves some work over and above their ordinary occupation in life. Some there are who interest themselves in University work—and among them, for instance, none has entitled himself to our regard and gratitude more than the Hon. Mr. Justice West. Others there are who work at other objects of public utility. Likewise, Sir William chose for *his* labour of love the noble task of co-operating with the natives in *political* work and in so doing he entitled himself to their special gratitude because his co-operation worked for a long time to his personal disadvantage. But he cared not and with a praiseworthy doggedness of purpose, which a Scotchman more than any one else is said to take with him wherever he goes, as if it were, his birthright, he persevered in the course he had chosen and worked *for* the people and *with* the people with admirable zeal and alacrity. In this respect it may well be said that Sir William is leaving an example to many among us; and perhaps the best proof we can give of our high appreciation of his services lies and will lie in our trying to profit by the example of unselfish self-devotion to a noble cause he has set us of working for the country's good in the spirit which actuated him. For a similar example, we must go to the days of Sir Erskine Perry, and Sir William Wedderburn seems to us to possess the qualities, which made Sir Erskine most highly popular with the natives. Sir William leaves amidst the unanimous regret of the people, to whom he has been so generous, so kind, and so useful, and he takes with him our heartiest wish that he may live long and prosper in the land of his birth."

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—The Lieutenant-Governor, after visiting Bulandshahr and Aligarh, arrived at Bareilly on Thursday morning. In the afternoon his Highness the recently-installed Nawab of Rampur, who had come to Bareilly for the purpose, paid a visit of ceremony, which his Honor returned on Friday morning. Sir Alfred Lyall remained in Bareilly till Saturday evening, when he left for the hills.—*Pioneer.*

# BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 23rd of April, there were 246 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 246 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·6 per thousand. There were no deaths from small pox, 77 from cholera, 50 from fevers, 22 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—10 Non-Asiatics, 2 Mixed Races, 149 Hindus, 78 Mohamedans, and 6 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending April 23, was 246, against 246, and 243 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 34. There were 77 deaths from cholera against 67 and 77 in the two preceding weeks, the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 27. There was no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 50 and 19, respectively, against 66 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·6 per mille, per annum, against 35·8, the mean of the last five years.

### ALLEGED PERJURY AT CALCUTTA.

IN the Criminal Revisional Jurisdiction Court at Calcutta on Thursday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose, Mr. Monmohun Ghose applied for the issue of a rule calling on the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagulpore to show cause why the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed on the petitioner should not be set aside. The following are the circumstances of the case :—The Joint Magistrate of Bhagulpore was trying a case of rioting, when the Court was informed that the petitioner was present, and the pleader for the prosecution wished to interrogate him regarding a certain telegram. On the 8th November, he was accordingly examined as a witness, and stated that one Ram Pershad Dulliah had never sent him this telegram. The Magistrate obtained the original message and the receipt from the Telegraph Office, which were shown to the accused, who denied ever having received a telegram of the purport of it. The Joint Magistrate, however, pronounced this man's evidence to be false, and sanctioned a prosecution for perjury, on which he was tried and convicted. An appeal was filed, but the Sessions Judge had confirmed the finding and sentence. Mr. Monmohun Ghose submitted that the Court should not have acted on the uncorroborated evidence of one of the witnesses, and that the conviction was illegal and unsafe, inasmuch as it was based on the unsupported evidence of a single witness; and further that the opinion of the Magistrate as to the identity of the hand-writing was inadmissible as evidence. It was also urged that the examination of the witness by the Magistrate was not a proceeding in which the petitioner was not under any obligation to speak the truth, nor were the questions put to him of such a nature as to make him liable for a prosecution for perjury in the event of his not having answered them truly. Another ground for this application was that, under the circumstances, the Magistrate had no authority to examine the prisoner, and that the petitioner's statement being immaterial to the case, no offence under the section mentioned. Mr. Ghose also pointed out the severity of the sentence. Their Lordships granted the issue of the rule.

# MADRAS.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore, put on gay attire on Thursday morning, the occasion for it being the marriage of Mr. Cecil Stewart Barton Wright, Planter, of the Wynaad, to Miss Lydia Elizabeth Fischer, daughter of General J. F. Fischer, R. E., (Retired). The church, at its entrance and at the choir, was profusely and tastefully adorned with flowers and foliage. The Lal-Bagh gave of its abundance, and this abundance, under the kind direction of Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent of the Gardens, was effectively grouped and displayed. The marriage ceremony took place at about a quarter-past eleven, some time before which a large number of the guests assembled near the choir in the spacious church; while very many seats in the body of the church were occupied by people who had come to witness the interesting ceremony. The Reverend J. Julius Chaplin of the Church of Scotland, officiated, and tied the wedding knot. When the bride arrived, the fine organ, for which the church is locally famous, pealed forth a joyful strain, and the choir took up the Marriage Hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." The Bride passed up the church to the choir and, leaning on her father's arm, her train borne by a page—Master Ricketts, dressed prettily in plum-colored velvet with coffee coloured lace ruff, &c.; and followed by her two bridesmaids, Miss Ricketts and Miss Fischer, (sister of the bride), dressed in pale blue Nun's-veiling with dark-coloured trimmings. The bride's dress was very rich—ivory merveilleux satin trimmed with Honiton lace; her veil of tulle, and her wreath of orange-blossoms and beautiful lilies of the valley. The ceremony was somewhat lengthy. The marriage service was that prescribed in the Book of Common Order, and published by the Church Service Society of the Church of Scotland. During the service the choir (well known to be an excellent one) sang the hymn "How welcome is the call," and also chanted the 67th Psalm. At the conclusion, and during the time of signing the Marriage Register—always an exceedingly long and delicate process—Mrs. Fletcher, the famous organist of St. Andrew's, played the "Wedding March," varying it judiciously with other brilliant music.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

## THE BENGAL WHEAT CROP.

THE following report on the estimated outturn of the wheat crop in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the season 1886-87, has been received by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department :—

The cultivation of wheat on a large scale is in the Lower Provinces confined to the Patna and Shahabad districts of the Patna Division, and to the Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts of the Bhagulpore Division.

Excessive rain during September and October last made it impossible to prepare land for wheat in due time, and the crop has, moreover, suffered from rust brought on by heavy rains in January. On the whole it may be said that the area sown was less than the normal, and the outturn will be about three-fourths of the average.

The estimates are based on reports which district officers received from European indigo-planters, managers of wards, and Government estates, selected zamindars and others. These reports were forwarded to this office with district officers' criticisms and remarks. The estimates have no claim to statistical accuracy, but district officers and the selected reporters have taken much trouble in the preparation of them; and they are, on the whole, believed to be fairly trustworthy.

## THE FEROZEPORE BRIDGE.

STEADY progress has been made in the construction of this important engineering work, and a writer in a contemporary thus describes the undertaking:—

The work of foundations was begun in October 1885, by Major (now Colonel) C. E. Shepherd, who was succeeded, ere October was out, by Mr. James R. Bell, who had previous experience, at the Empress Bridge, of the same river and its vagaries. Thanks to the excellent preparatory work done by Major Shepherd, his successor was able at an early date to report that, instead of commencing half the piers, he saw his way to begin the whole bridge at once, and to make it, humanly speaking, safe before the first flood season, if only certain iron-work could be procured. Colonel L. Conway-Gordon, then filling the position of Chief Engineer, warmly espoused this view. Colonel Stanton, the then Director-General, accepted the by-no-means small responsibility of sanctioning the proposal. And although some difficulty in procuring suitable plant and iron-work delayed the commencement of the last piers till late in April 1886, the anxieties involved were well repaid, when, at Christmas time, the piers were all practically complete, which, but for the decision taken in the spring, would scarcely have been then begun.

The work, besides the eight miles of river embankments and twenty stone break waters, consists of 27 spans of 150 feet clear, flanked by massive abutments, fortified with block houses and gates across both the railway below and the cart road above. The cart road paving and approaches are not yet complete; and, indeed, just as last year, there was delay in March and April in procuring iron-work for the piers, so this year there has been some miscarriage of girder-work from England, owing to the ship with the last two spans being first delayed at home and having subsequently stranded at Suez. But for these delays—which it was at one time thought might necessitate the temporary expedient of advancing the abutments to the first piers on either bank, and of supporting the train over those spans in some semi-permanent fashion—the completion of the bridge might have been accomplished a whole month earlier than it will now be.

In such a river the carriage of railway traffic over a temporary pile bridge is, at this season, a matter of much risk and uncertainty, and it has, therefore, been decided to open the permanent work for railway traffic before the cart road and its appurtenant gates and towers are ready.

To see trains running over a work of this magnitude, where there was nothing but the river nineteen months before, and even some foundations barely commenced twelve months before, is to say the least, a novelty. That the daily and nightly toils involved required a large supervising staff is not to be doubted at, and we heartily congratulate them upon the honourable mention that Mr. Lyall, at his first public function, will doubtless award to the officers concerned.

The bridge is some twenty-seven miles from Rewind, a small station about twenty-five miles on the Mooltan side of Lahore. At Ferozepore, some five miles beyond the bridge, there is a break of gauge junction with the Rajputana system, and the bridge is therefore a link, by a new and shorter mail route, between Peshawur, Lahore, Moolton, &c, and Bombay. Its strategic importance, apart from connecting the Ferozepore Arsenal with the frontier railways, lies in the creation of a railway route to Moolton and the Bolan that avoids Lahore and leaves the older line at the sole service of the Peshawur Frontier.

## CREATING CRIME BY LAW.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* starts off a leader on the Irish question under the heading of "Creating Crime by Law," by quoting the following sentence from a letter written by Sir George Trevelyan, on April 14 :—"The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall, upon the politicians of one party alone, and every Liberal who votes for it will be as neglectful of the well-established Liberal doctrine that you can suppress crime, but that you cannot suppress opinion as he will be untrue to those traditions of impartial justice in obedience to which his old historical party has always, however fitfully and imperfectly, attempted to govern Ireland." That (says the *Pall Mall*) is a good saying which every Unionist Liberal should cosnmit to memory, and recite mentally as he walks into the division lobby with the Tories in support of the Coercion Bill. Sir George Trevelyan is no suspected witness. His administration is constantly referred to by Ministers and their apologists as affording justification for the hopes which they build upon this measure. He therefore speaks with authority that cannot be gainsaid, when he calls attention to the fact that the Bill confounds crime with politics, and so runs counter to the fundamental principle of English Liberalism.

The Liberal Unionists, to whom Sir George Trevelyan's remarks are more specifically addressed, may console themselves by saying that the objectionable clauses may be eliminated in Committee. But let them not lay that flattering unction to their souls. Ministers have repeatedly asserted that they will surrender nothing. Lord Randolph has ordered them to thrust the Bill through as it is, and they mean to obey him. Even if Lord Randolph were to relent, the nature of the Bill compels them to persist in taking powers to strangle the press and to suppress the liberty of association in Ireland. On this point we confess we are rather on the side of Mr. Balfour. When you are going to be adespot, mild and water is out of place. *Si peccas, pecca fortiter* is sound doctrine, and as the Government means to govern Ireland in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people, it is just as well that it should arm itself with adequate powers. Our contention from the first has been that the Government Bill, tyrannical as it is, still falls short of what is needed. The real thing is, as we have always maintained, the Government of Ireland (Simplification) Bill, declaring that there shall henceforth be no law in Ireland save the will of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being, and such agents as he may appoint. That alone would be strong enough to baffle the ingenuity of the Irish and their allies. "This new and cruel weapon," which the Government is fashioning for the use of apostates like Colonel King-Harman will certainly not be a "sword of justice," but it will be ineffectual for which it is planned. When Sir George Trevelyan tells us that the Government ought to draw a deep and clear line between politics and crime in Ireland, he forgets that the one effect of Ministerial policy will be to make all popular politics criminal in Ireland.

The Coercion Bill is a great crime-creating law. It is almost avowedly intended to make what is now admittedly lawful liberty of speech and writing unlawful, and therefore criminal. It is intended to place the hands of Colonel King-Harman and of the myrmidons of the Castle on the throat of every politician, press writer, and press worker in Ireland. If it passes—an assumption which Mr. Gladstone never makes, and in view of the great amount of hostility to the Bill ought never to make—it will enable Tories to gag every one who refuses to say ditto to any folly that they may propose. Ministers seem unable to free themselves from the influence of the East. Six months ago they were all for the Cadi under the Palm Tree; now they are all for the Bow string. The sentiment of the Oriental potentate, who could not imagine why the Queen did not behead the whole of the insolent rebels who dared to style themselves her Majesty's Opposition, seems to have inspired the framers of this Bill. "How happy would we be if only we could clap every one who differed from us into gaol for six months" some Minister seems to have remarked, and forthwith the law officers of the Crown, those facile instruments of despotism, drafted a Bill to get it done. They have only to go a step further to make the work complete. Let them propose to hang, draw, and quarter all whom they regard as pestilent persons, and, according to one very eminent literary apostle of the Union, the executions of 200 persons will suffice to make Ireland quiet as Kent.

Apart from the wickedness of this outrage on a nation's liberties, and the effrontery of imagining for a moment that the British people will maintain such a system, the absurdity of the proposal is almost inconceivable. What is the use of passing a law which will be a direct challenge to every one to evade it The moment the Government make opinion, or the expression of opinion criminal, it takes a long step towards making real crime respectable, so long as this is directed against the Government and their agents. Aggression on popular liberties places the usurping Government out of the law, and when a Government are outlawed by the majority of their subjects every act of resistance to authority acquires more or less the character of an act of public virtue. It is the only way of restoring the authority of law by making a new law so arbitrary and so unjust as to compel one-half even of law-abiding Britons to welcome every proposal to circumvent its provisions. If it ever passes, the first duty of every good Liberal will be to contrive ways and means of rendering its administration impossible. We are altogether opposed to doing anything against the ordinary law as it is usually enforced in England. But we are entirely in favour of doing everything that the wit of man can devise to render impossible the enforcement of the new law against liberty. The majority that will vote its second reading were returned pledged not to pass a Coercion Bill. They are passing it in defiance of their pledges. If the constituences were appealed to to-day, the Bill would be rejected at the ballot-box. Thus the new law will not only be unjust and oppressive in itself, but it will owe its existence to a fraud practised on the contituencies by the present majority.

## INCIDENTS OF SPORT IN INDIA.

IN his book on "Sport in India," recently published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, Mr. J. Moray Brown, late 79th Cameron Highlanders, thus describes an adventure with a panther:—

Again the panther crouched; but this time I could choose my time, and, galloping past, I speared her through the loins. On receiving the spear, she at once scuttled off, and gained the shelter of a sort of blind lane that led in the direction of the cover where we had found her. Here she took refuge on the top of one of the banks, under a thick mass of thorns. The beaters, who had followed us *en masse* now came running up towards her, though on the field side of the lane, shouting and yelling. They, of course, were unaware of their danger, and, though I shouted myself hoarse in trying to warn them, the din they were making made my voice inaudible. I felt sure mischief would occur; so, though the panther lay on my bridle-hand, and so would oblige me to spear over-hand—always a risky proceeding—I determined to do so, and squeezing the "caster" through a thorny gap, I dropped into the lane. The panther was plainly visible to me in the lane, though the approaching beaters could not see her. As soon as I tried starting the "caster" he declined, and a nice game of romps we had in the narrow confines of the lane. He kicked, backed, reared, turned round and round every way but the one I wanted him; and whilst all this was going on, in less time than it takes to write it, some of the rest of the party found their way into the lane, and came riding down shouting to me to point out the whereabouts of the animal. This, of course, I was unable to do in the existed state my steed was in, and I could only yell out vague directions. The beaters were now close up and making an awful din, when, with a crash of the bushes and an angry "Wough-wough!" the panther charged straight out of them. There was a shout of fear and warning as they all scattered, and then above all rose a terrified scream, followed for one instant by a muffled, worrying sound. This was too much for me, so, jumping off the "caster," and leaving him to his own devices, I scrambled over the fence into the field. There was the crowd some distance off, massed together and shouting, but, nigger like, doing nothing to assist the prostrate form of a stricken man whom the panther was standing over, and shaking by the shoulder savagely as a terrier would a rat. As I ran up she let go, and retreated into a high field of "bajree" which was adjacent. Like a young ass that I was, I promptly followed her, and, after forcing my way in a few yards, came right on her, crouching and snarling, looking like a big angry cat. Fortunately for me, the place where I found myself was to a certain extent open, the long stalks of the "bajree" having been trodden down, probably by a "scoundrel" of hog whilst engaged in a midnight foray. This allowed me free play for my spear, and, rushing in, I drove the blade clean through her, pinning her to the ground. She turned at once and seized the shaft between her teeth, and it would probably have been good all up with me, but at that moment up came old Mamie (a terrier), and without an instant's hesitation went straight at my foe, seizing her by the throat, and his getting own hindquarters fastened on to by the panther. This scuffle had lasted, I suppose, about half a minute, which seemed an age to me, when two or three more of the party came up and soon finished her off. Pulling the brute out of the thick "bajree," Mamie still holding on and refusing to let go until ordered by his master, we then proceeded to look at the wounded man, whom we found in a mortal funk, thinking he was going to die. He had been badly bitten through the shoulder and a good deal clawed.

### A NOVEL COUP-DE-GRACE.

Mr. Moray Brown's first black buck was killed in a novel manner. He narrates the incident as follows:—

Between Meerut and Roorkee there is a large tract of flat sandy country, in which antelopes abound. I had no rifle, only a sixteen-bore muzzle-loading shot-gun, and my youthful sporting ardour was fired by the sight of countless herds of these graceful antelopes. I had had many a futile shot with the old gun, loaded with ball, but the distance always proved too great to result in success. On this particular day I had blazed away all my bullets except one, which was in my left barrel, and was returning to camp in a moody silence, wishing, oh! so much, that my means would permit of my indulging myself by buying a good rifle, when, as I topped the brow of a low sandhill, a fine black buck jumped up almost under my feet. Of course, I let drive, and, to my delight, over he rolled. But, alas! my delight was only turned to bitter disappointment, as he picked himself up and went off apparently uninjured. I was inexperienced in shikar in those days; and knowing he was hit, I ran after him. Needless to say, the further I went, the further I was left behind; and at last my quarry disappered over a low ridge of sandhills some half-a-mile ahead, leaving me pumped, very hot, tired, and done to a turn! I strolled on, after a rest and a pipe, the consumption of which, I suppose, took perhaps a quarter-of-an-hour; and, under the circumstances, that got me my back. For, once out of sight, he lay down, and his getting stiff from his wounds and exertions, caused him eventually to fall a prey to me. I sauntered on in the direction he had gone, with no hopes of seeing him again, till, on gaining the summit of the ridge where he had disappeared, I saw, some three hundred yards below me on the plain, a dark object, apparently motionless. Could this be my buck? My hopes revived. But, alas! they were soon dashed to the ground; for even if it was I had nothing wherewith to administer the *coup-de-grace*. Knife I had not with me; my bullets were all expended. There was not even a stone that I could load my gun with, as a substitute for a bullet! Vainly I felt in all my pockets for a missile of some sort. Vain and bloodthirsty visions of strangling my victim, if I could only get hold of him, arose in my mind! Again I turned out my pockets. I mentally ejaculated. My search was rewarded by finding in the lining of my waistcoat-pocket a four-anna bit (a small silver coin about the size of an English sixpence, only not quite as big, and worth about that sum). Biting and bending it with my teeth, I reduced it sufficiently to enable me to hammer it down my right barrel, on top of a charge of powder, and, the wad being duly placed on top, I was ready to do battle. The buck lay motionless till I got within some five yards of him, with his head and neck extended flat on the ground. Then, seeing he was discovered, he jumped up, floundered about, and lay down again. This went on for a few minutes, till at last the poor brute seemed quite exhausted. Luckily for my prospects of success I kept cool, and "reserved my fire," determined not to risk a shot till I could make sure. At last the opportunity offered itself, and walking up to the poor buck as he lay quite still, with his large, beautiful eyes fixed in a dazed, stony stare, I placed the muzzle of my gun close behind his ear, fired, and—had bagged my first buck.

### "THE PLUCKIEST CHARGE ON RECORD."

The following account of a tiger charge has been taken from the journal of Lieutenant-Colonel Pierson:—

The tiger turned up at the very end of the beat, and trotted down a branch nullah towards Rawlins, who fired and hit, turning the tiger back into high grass, amongst which he disappeared. It was impossible to "walk him up," so, having posted markers in trees, we sent fire to the grass, which we succeeded in burning all round a triangular patch in the fork between two nullahs. Although the markers saw him move, he refused to leave this, so Rawlins and Brough, being posted in trees, Hebbert and I went round to protect the beaters whilst firing this last remaining cover. In doing so I saw the tiger lying down under a bush, and fired with several roars, and after some delay, during which the tiger appeared to be tumbling about in the grass, he galloped off past Rawlins and Brough, who emptied their rifles without stopping him. We then all joined together, and followed up in the direction he had gone, not very sanguine, as the tiger was apparently not very hard hit; the ground was jungly and the grass high. However, Hebbert soon saw him moving slowly through the grass, and fired. This was too much for him, and with a roar of warning he charged straight at our line, the long grass only showing his head as he galloped over the thirty yards of ground between us. Six shots met him *en route*, mostly hitting him about the head and neck. Hebbert fired his last shot almost in the brute's face, slightly checking and turning him; but recovering, he, after clearing our flank, turned in on Hebbert (who was backing with empty rifle round the others), and was on the point of springing on him, when I fired the last remaining barrel left among us and bowled him over. The pluckiest charge on record. Length, 8 ft. 9 in.

## CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

| | Maximum Rates Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| **DAILY PRICES—BEEF—** | |
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb | 0 3 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb | 0 2 9 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb. | 0 2 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 1 6 |
| Beefsteak (under part), per lb | 0 5 0 |
| Do. (round), per lb | 0 1 6 |
| Meat for soup, per lb. | 0 1 3 |
| Shins, large, each | 0 4 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 3 6 |
| Tongues, fresh, each | 0 3 6 |
| Do. salt, each | 0 7 0 |
| Suet, 1st sort, each | 0 5 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, each | 0 4 0 |
| Liver, each | 0 4 0 |
| Heart, each | 0 1 3 |
| Kidneys, each | 0 1 0 |
| Sweetbread, each | 0 1 0 |
| Marrow Bones, each | 0 1 0 |
| Do. pounded, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| **LAMB (LARGE)—** | |
| Hind quarter, 2nd sort | 1 0 0 |
| Fore do. do. | 0 12 0 |
| Head, feet, liver and heart | 0 7 0 |
| Pork, fresh, per lb | 0 4 0 |
| Do. salt, country | 0 4 6 |

| **MUTTON—** | 1st Sort. | 2nd Sort. |
|---|---|---|
| Saddle, per lb Rs. | 0 4 0 | 0 2 6 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb. | 0 3 6

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

THE general tone of business here to-day has been exceedingly quiet. The tenor of the Home advices has not aided exports, and in imports the position of Exchange acts as an effectual drag, the difference between ready and forward delivery of Bank Bills being as nearly as possible the margin against business. One decidedly more cheerful sign in the outlook is the easier tendency in money. A few days ago the Banks were borrowing for two and three months at 8 per cent. per annum, but to-day loans are being offered without finding takers at 7 per cent. In the face of this the Bank of Bombay minimum of 10 per cent. is scarcely warranted, and unless the situation changes materially in the interval, a reduction is confidently anticipated at Thursday's board meeting.

A further decline of ¼ per oz. to 43⅜d. in Bar Silver is the only actual change shown in Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday's date, the quotation for Consols having been mutilated in transmission, while French Rentes in Paris quoted at 108½ are ex Coupon.

WHEAT comes firm from London with an advance of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club. Seeds and other articles of General Produce are reported unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday exhibited unmistakeable local strength, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, and although spot prices were unaltered, Americans to arrive were 3-64d. and Ginned Broach, March-April shipment, 1-16d. higher. New York however did not apparently support the improvement, Futures being 4 points lower, while spot Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent. dearer. In giving an interpretation to this, though it should be borne in mind that September Futures represent next crop, while such firmness as there is in the staple at present is the result of the deficiency now making itself evident in the crop drawing to an end. Moreover in a speculative market like New York, it is almost impossible without specific information to go upon to estimate what influences are governing fluctuations for the time being. In the week ending 2nd April, for instance, the transactions in Futures on the New York Exchange totalled 1,166,500 bales as against 2,737 bales for ready delivery.

The comparison of the Receipts at the U.S. Ports to date with the two previous seasons is as follows :—

| | 1887. Bales. | 1886. Bales. | 1885. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday's & M.'s Rcpts... | 1,000 | 6,900 | 1,000 |
| Three days' do. ... | 4,000 | 11,100 | 2,300 |
| Total since 1st Sept ... | 5,131,000 | 8,055,100 | 4,644,300 |

We have had the reverse of a strong market in the staple here to-day. For Export the enquiry has been limited in the extreme, and although nominally prices are said to be unchanged actual business has been done at, in some cases, a decided reduction. Good Bhownugger for instance up-country pressed has changed hands at Rs. 195, and Dholleras Bombay pressed has been sold at Rs. 208 for supposed Fine, Rs. 202½ for Fully Good and Rs. 188 for Good. The local mills continue steady buyers, and have paid Rs. 160 for Fine Bengal, Rs. 178 to Rs. 179 for Julgaum, Rs. 191 to Rs. 195 for half-pressed Mowa, Rs. 188 to 194½ for Wudwan and Rs. 170 for Joria.

WHEAT has been rather an irregular market. In a general way shippers are holding back in the hope of getting in cheaper ; but one buyer of Soft White Pessy is said to have come out at Rs. 4-8, which has tended to steady rates to some extent. Current quotations are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pessy | Rs. | 4-7-9 per cwt. |
| No 1 do | ,, | 4-6-9 ,, |
| No 1 Club Delhi | ,, | 4-4-9 ,, |
| Hard Yellow, 75 per cent. | ,, | 4-3-6 ,, |
| Red Ahmedabad | ,, | 4-4-6 ,, |
| Hard Red, 75 per cent. | ,, | 4-1-0 ,, |

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm and in request. For the best quality an advance of ½ to 1 anna per cwt. has been paid, Rs. 6-5 being now the quotation. Rapeseed is unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 13,469 bales. |
| Wheat | 153,066 cwt. |
| Linseed | 27,518 |
| Rapeseed | 12,660 |
| Gingelly | 2,504 |
| Groundnuts | 6,819 |

FREIGHTS are steady, although scarcely so firm as yesterday. £1-5 is still the quotation generally, and £1-6-3 has again been paid for Cotton to Liverpool, ready shipment ; but there are not many engagements making of large extent. A sailing ship is reported fixed for Liverpool, May-June loading at £1 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Cheaper Silver, easier money here, and a comparatively limited amount of Bills offering, have all combined to depress the value of the Rupee to-day, and a decline of 3-32d. must be quoted in ready Bills, both Bank and private. Practically the drop in Mercantile paper is even more, Credits for late May having been negotiated at at 1s. 4¼d Distant delivery, however, June and later, has not given way in anything like the same proportion ; indeed the Banks show rather a disposition to pause in the policy they have hitherto shown, discounting a decline to the extent of buying for the monsoon months at much under the all May level, and in a measure, therefore, a certain amount of steadiness may be noted. We quote for next mail :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ... | 1s. 4 25-32d. per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ... | 1s. 4¾d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight ... | 1s. 4 27-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight... | 1s. 4 31-32d. |
| Fraucs 3 months' sight... | 1·79 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at yesterday's rates, say, Rs. 96¾ for Fours, Rs. 100½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES show no very definite change. Spinning and Weaving Mills are quite firm at about previous prices and other shares may be called unchanged.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANK. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | ct. | 714 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 841½ |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 615 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 4 | 4 | 6 do. | 156 |
| Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation | 80,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | £59-10 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | $125 | | 5 pct. | 105xd, |
| | | 250 | | | |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 850 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,025 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 111 | 5,000 | | Rs. 50 | 1,000 |
| rince of Wales Fire Insuran Co. | 250 | 3,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,025 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £116 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. | – | £100 | – | – | £161 |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld. | 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 200 | 200 / 150 | 10 p. | 180 / 130 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 p.c | 155 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 32 | 200 | 165 | nil. | 100 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | 100 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 20 | |
| Do. New issue | 500 | | 37 | 10 2-3p.c. | 12-5 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 2-3p. | 100nl. |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 11 p.c | 500xd |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 p. ct. | 230 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 112xd. |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 7 p.c. | 2,550 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 5 | 630 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | | | | 3½ | 100 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 5 |
| Ardsdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | .. | 400 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 71 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 1 0 | 40 | ... | 45 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associates | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Rs. 15 | 10 |
| Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 4 | 10½ |
| Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 500 | 256 | 250 | | 250 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 334 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 16 p.ct. | 162 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 200 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 104 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 8,000 | 200 | 50 | 5 & 7½ | 105 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 5 p. a | 21 |
| Pearce and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 15 | 57 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 600 | 1,000 | Rs. 15 | 30½ |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | p.c. | 104 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 80 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | .. | 24 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 1,195 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,400 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 15 | 185 |
| Western India Fiore Mills | 200 | 125 | 100 | nil. | 63 |
| , M. Mody & Co | 300 | 00 | 300 | | 120 |

### COTTON AND COTTON PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,500 | 1,250 | .. £ | 1,080 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 800 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 225 |
| Bellary | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 410xd |
| Brand's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld. | 0 | 200 | 20 | Rs. 16 | 135 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 10 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 11 | 105 |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 100 | 565 |
| Dholleras P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 117 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 400 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,215 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 6,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,200 |
| French Press Co. | 200 | 500 | 600 | Rs. 80 | 586 |
| Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 95 | 40½ |
| Khaingaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 400 | all | Rs. 15 | 310 |
| Mannar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 225 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | .. | 90 |
| Mofussil Co. | 2,132 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 410 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 547½ |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | .. | 110 |
| Prince of W. Press | 800 | 300 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 375 |
| Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 75 | Rs. 75 | 495 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1220 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 550 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 560 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 1,800 | 1,000 | 900 | .. | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 425 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. company | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 97 |
| Alfred Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 325 |
| Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 560 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 27 | 570xd |
| Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 365 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 810 |
| Berar Mfg. Co., Ld. | 2,700 | 200 | 200 | .. | 165 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 790 |
| New issue | 3,000 | 125 | .. | Rs. 12½ | 175 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 17½ | 640 |
| Connaught Mills | 510 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2· | 575 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 965 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 995 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 765 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 950 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2· | 550 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 600 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 575 |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 157 |
| Hinganghat Mill Co. Ld | 700 | 50 | all | 87½ p.a. | 775 |
| Hydrabad Spinning & Mfg. Co. | 700 | 100 | 50 | Rs. 30 | 720 |
| Imp. Cotton Mills Co | 400 | 50 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 81 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 605 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 8 | 435 |
| James Greaves Mills | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 1,300 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin Co. | 1,34 | 50 | 5 | 14-5· | 57 |
| Jewraj Bhalloo | 1,200 | 100 | 50 | Rs. 5· | 40 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 820 |
| Khatao Mackenzie | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 785 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 3,500 | 1,000 | 10 | Rs. 5 | 129 |
| Madras United | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 12 | 2,675 |
| Mahalukshmi | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 525 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,225 |
| Maragon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 2· | Rs. 5 | 170xd |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,310 |
| Mahabobshai Mills, Gulburga | 2,400 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 765 |
| National Spinning | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 655 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | .. | 60 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 200 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 700 |
| Oriental | 2,750 | 600 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 535 |
| People of India S. & W Company | .. | 25 | 950 | Rs. 6½ | 130 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company. | 900 | 500 | 500 | .. | 65 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 81 | 825 |
| Ripon | 611 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5· | 800 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,50 | 1,000 | 00 | .. | 1,500 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 350 |
| Shalapore Mills | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 1,190 |
| Soonderdas | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 630 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 12½ | 200 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,312 | 250 | 25 | .. | 235 |
| Victoria Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 450 |
| Western India S. & W. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 640 |
| Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co | | | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 965 |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th April as compared with that for the 18th April :—

| LIABILITIES. | April 18. Rs. A. P. | April 23. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paidup | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 15,36,261 15 0 | 15,56,261 15 0 |
| Treasury Balances | 2,18,40,280 14 0 | 2,20,15,674 10 3 |
| Other Deposits | 2,83,12,941 15 0 | 2,82,37,890 1 01 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 3,64,734 4 4 | 2,56,356 12 6 |
| Sundries | 18,74,252 6 6 | 18,34,491 13 2 |
| | Rs.. 7,80,48,574 7 0 | 7,71,34,278 4 0 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 56,59,176 0 0 | 56,67,371 4 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 43,23,502 8 0 | 42,32,620 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities | 1,41,72,306 13 0 | 1,38,44,987 8 3 |
| Credits on do. | 88,00,135 10 3 | 84,62,038 11 3 |
| Bills discounted | 2,35,30,541 11 3 | 2,32,73,278 9 10 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,51,128 2 3 | 4,11,714 9 0 |
| Bullion | 3,878 4 6 | 3,105 4 6 |
| Dead Stock | 11,31,465 6 8 | 11,35,322 7 5 |
| Stamps | 11,804 12 3 | 11,527 15 3 |
| Sundries | 6,85,366 0 8 | 6,85,201 7 2 |
| Cash at Head Office | 78,74,153 12 8 | 5,77,35,167 12 8 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,14,95,115 5 8 | 1,94,09,110 7 4 |
| Rs. | 7,80,48,574 7 0 | 7,71,34,278 4 0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Akbar, 1,440, Captain R Collin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah, with a sundry cargo and 875t ween deck passengers on board.

THE S S Accomac, 1,629 tons, Captain G Windsor, sailed yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Marseilles. Her agents in Bombay are Messers J Mackintosh and Co.

THE BISN steamer Pachumba, Captain Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday with a general cargo and Captain and Mrs Bernan, and Mr Khimji Ramdass, first class, and 317 deck passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND MAY, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Australasian | .. | ..... | A | J. Peerbhoy. |
| ,, Asia | .. | ..... | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| ,, Kashgar | .. | ..... | C | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Sutlej | .. | ..... | D | P. & O. Co. |
| ,, Vulcan | .. | ..... | E | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Beresford | .. | ..... | F | C. Eduljee. |
| ,, Clan Macdonald | .. | ..... | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, Clancorry | .. | ..... | H | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| ,, Arara | .. | ..... | K | K. Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Accomac | .. | ..... | L | B. Craig & Co. |
| ,, Merthly Hall | .. | ..... | M | E. Bates & Co. |
| ,, Hajeen | .. | ..... | O | R. Shapoorji. |
| ,, City of Canterbury | .. | ..... | P | Sir C. Forbes & Co. |
| ,, Nadjid | .. | ..... | Q | Captain. |
| ,, Huzara | .. | ..... | O | B. I. S. N. Co. |

## ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Bosphorus (s) | Smith | Cardiff (March 30.) |
| | Pachumba (s) | Livingstone. | Karachi (April 30.) |

## DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Accomac (s) | Vindsor | Marseilles. |

The s. s. Akbar, Captain Collin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedah.

The following vessels have been entered outwards since yesterday :—

Steamer Bosphorus, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Hornhead, for Armsterden.
,, Sunbeam, for Calicut and Beypore.
,, Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Meredith, Vit Surgn, Bo A V D, on duty, from Deesa.
Marshall, Lt, Bo, Kl Dub Fus, on duty, from Deolali.
Richmond, Col, Mod, 9th M I, on leave, from Madras.

MAY 3.

Hunt, Capt, Bl, Locat Regt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Anderson, Vet Surgn, Bo, A V D on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Conran, Capt, Bo 2nd E Y Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Anderson, Vet Surgn, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Poona.
Hall, Lt, Bl, Comt Dept. to rejoin, to Bareilly.
Lawson, Capt, Mad, 14th M I, on duty, to U Burma.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, May 4, 1887.

The following extract from D. A. G. is published for information :—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2nd May, 1887.

There will be Brigade Parade this day, Wednesday the 4th instant, at 6-30 a.m. on the General Parade Ground. Volunteers, officers and non-commissioned officers are invited to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd May, 1887.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·715 |
| Temperature of the Air | 85·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79·0 |
| Dew Point | 76·8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·757 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 1·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 90·2 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 80·7 |
| General Directions of Wind* | SSW, SW, SSW, SW, WSW, SW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 317 |

* From midnight to midnight.


MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their actions as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
... AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS
IS acknowledged to be the best, strongest and most durable Spring Mattress known.
All sizes kept in stock by the Sole Agents.
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMITH—May 3, at Girgaum, the wife of the Rev. James Smith, of the American Mission, Ahmednagar, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARCKLEY—April 4, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Mr. W. G. Barcxley, Survey of India, of a son.
THOMPSON—April 25, at Murree, the wife of Colonel Thompson, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.
BILLINGS—April 28, at Cawnpore, the wife of Lieutenant C. H. Billings, B. S.C., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURRARD—WAIG—April 25, at St. Thomas's Dera, by the Rev. L. Phillips, Lieutenant Sidney Gerald Burrard, Royal Engineers, to Gertrude Ellen, elder daughter of Colonel C. T. Haig, R. E., Deputy Surveyor-General.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1887.


THE investment by the Gwalior Durbar of three and a half crores in Government paper is being discussed with much interest—in some quarters with a certain measure of asperity. The discussion has shown—what perhaps no one ever doubted—that there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question, and that it is not an easy matter to say on which side the most is to advanced. We ourselves welcomed the announcement that was made in the Budget that the Gwalior State was about to do so much better with its surplus cash than allow it to lie in subterranean unproductiveness. The burying of the talent in the napkin marks the lowest point in financial mismanagement, and there is not a word to be said for it beyond the excuse that it has been the custom of the East since long before it was scathingly denounced two thousand years ago, and that it is a survival easily to be accounted for by the unsettled state of society in all these Eastern lands except those in which British rule has brought a sense of order and security. It has all the historical interest which attaches to "survivals," and we have been led to look with tolerance upon it because the owners of the buried treasure have been Princes whom in most matters of internal administration we have left to their own resources and to follow their own ways. But this unproductive secretion of the resources of the native States is a huge evil, nevertheless, whose proportions it may be hoped the Government of India will carefully measure, if they have not already done so. The "drain of India," about which we often hear a good deal that is worth listening to—with a little that is not—is certainly not a greater evil than this practice of making sterile, resources that might be richly productive of wealth and comfort in the native States. It makes no difference to a State, so far as the development of its resources and the well-being of its subjects are concerned, whether so many lakhs of its revenues are sent to England to pay the pensions of officers who have ceased to serve it, or whether they are buried beneath the Durbar treasury. There is an internal drain as well as an external, and the one is quite as worthy of the attention of native economists as the other. For the external drains would be very largely reduced if this pernicious practice were abandoned. The fact that one of the great Indian railways, with a capital of twenty-five millions sterling, has a native proprietary owning only £26,000 is instructive enough upon this point. One of the tiniest of the Kathiawar States, whose mismanagement has lately brought it under British administration, had lying *pardu* in its coffers four times as much. The "poverty of India" is a fruitful and a serious theme for discussion. But the cause of much of India's poverty is to be found in its hoarded wealth.

The investment on Gwalior account this year is a beginning of a "more excellent way;" but it is only a beginning. At least another three crores and a half lies in the Gwalior treasury, awaiting investment in Government paper or in any better method. In the neighbouring State of Indore again there is much wealth that lies unused and uncounted. An accurate estimate of it cannot be made, but everybody knows how faithfully the late Maharajah followed the commercial instincts which went with his Marwari blood. His statesmanship was essentially the statesmanship of a trader, and he traded on his own account as well as administered his State on trading principles. The unexpended resources which he left to the State will probably be found to be not at all less than those which Gwalior has been nursing for years past. In neither case can the possession of a large surplus be regarded as a token of prosperity. Thus, of Gwalior, the Agent to the Governor-General reported last year that hardly anything was devoted in the State for education, sanitation, or dispensaries, and that there was hardly a metalled road in Gwalior territory which had not been constructed directly by English Engineers. This is not a good account to give of a State which had seven crores of rupees awaiting investment. Of Indore much the same had to be said. Holkar was determined to do things cheaply, and doing them cheaply he did them badly. He gave the people cheap justice, for instance, and the result was that he gave them bad justice, or something that was not justice at all. We are not sure that our own conscience is free in this matter. The British *raj* has ample opportunities of teaching better ways to its feudatories, and it would have been well if they had taught some of them that the primary use of a surplus is not to take care of it, but to get rid of it as soon as possible. Into the mysteries of an English Budget we could scarcly hope to initiate them. But a little lesson, in easy language, on the art of disposing of surpluses would not have been thrown away at the Court of Seindia or of Holkar. Our realised surpluses we devote to the paying off of debt ; but as they have no debt in Indore or Gwalior, except on short bills held by the City soukars, we could not ask the dewans in the two States to follow our example in that respect. But what was there to hinder the British Resident asking long ago if there was no road that needed making, no town in need of a school or a hospital, and whose needs might be supplied from the coffers of the State? We cannot be so jealous of the native States as to withhold counsel when wise counsel would tend to their prosperity. The best of them are far enough behind British districts in the external and material elements of good administration, and it would take many years and the outlay of much buried treasure to obliterate the more obvious distinction between territory under British and that under native jurisdiction. These surpluses mean one or both of two things—either that the States have been overtaxed, or that they have been under-administered Less should have been taken from the people of Gwalior by seven crores, or less has been spent upon the administration by seven crores than was necessary to do justice to the people and to the resources of the State.

This consideration somewhat qualifies the feeling of satisfaction which has been expressed at the action of the Gwalior Durbar. An infinitely better use has been made of the money than if it had been allowed to lie, Indian fashion, in the Durbar treasury, but not the Marseilles. But it is better that the buried three and-a-half crores should bring in fourteen lakhs a year than that they should lie amid moth and rust. But it would have been better if they had been employed in making Gwalior into a second Bhownugger, as they well might have been. No one doubts that money lent by the native States to the Government of India at this time will be well laid out. Nor, in thepresent state of exchange, can we accept the counsel of a veteran Anglo-Indian publicist that if the Government want three millions and a half they should borrow it in London and not in Gwalior. We ought to put up with many inconveniences, and perhaps to weigh lightly some of our scruples, rather than go to London for money. There is money in India that needs to be brought into productive use, and as every crore which we avoid borrowing in England means the avoidance of an extra four lakhs or thereabouts in the Home charges, we must welcome, other things being equal, every entrance of a native State into the ranks of investors in Government paper. But we are not obliged to accept the specious defence of an up-country paper that as there was no alternative to hoarding the Gwalior crores or investing them, it was manifestly better to spend them. Had the choice been thus circumscribed we should have to approve of the investment as an absolutely wise course. But it seems not a little disingenuous to put the case on this narrow basis. There was yet another way of disposing of the unexpended resources of the Gwalior State, and that was to lay them out for the development of a country confessedly lacking in some of the elements of efficient administration. These considerations apart, the Governmeut of India have done well in reminding the Gwalior Durbar that the right place for a State's surplus wealth is not in the State's strong boxes. It is to be hoped that the example set by Gwalior will be followed by many other States. But it must be strictly in the measure in which they can afford it. The man who invests in Government paper capital for want of which his business is starving is not to be commended. And no State in need of roads and public buildings and hospitals should be urged to lend the Government of India money which it is itself on any reasonably exacting view of the requirements of a well-ordered State in need of.

THE commercial connection between India and Great Britain is becoming closer and more intimate every year—a fact to which the presence of the magnificent fleets of steamers and sailing vessels which now crowd our harbours bears ample testimony. It is not so many years ago since the P. and O. Company's were the only steamers that plied regularly between the two countries, but since then the trade of India has so enormously increased that it has been necessary to find other outlets for it. Not only has the P. and O. Company increased the scope of its operations to an extent that could hardly have been foreseen when it emerged from a merely Peninsular into a great Oriental carrying agency, but other companies, stimulated by its success, have emulated its enterprise, and in this manner have still further tightened the bonds which unite India with England. This federation in the interests of commerce must continue to enlarge with the growth of the exporting and importing capacity of the country. Progress appears to have been more marked in recent years than at any previous period in the country's history. To meet the larger demands created by the exigencies of an expanding trade, we find lines of steamers which run as stated and regular intervals supplementing and, to a certain extent perhaps, replacing the heterogeneous fleet of casual steamers that formerly supplied the carrying agency. The fact that it is found profitable to run lines of steamers regularly, instead of casually, is one of the most satisfactory indications that could be obtained of the growth of commercial enterprise in India. We have now the gratifying announcement that another well-known company intends to engage regularly in the Indian trade. A good many people in Bombay will remember the visit paid to this port by the magnificent White Star steamer Coptic, which attracted so much attention at the time, not only on account of her great size, which seemed to dwarf the ships in her immediate vicinity, but by reason of the splendour of her fittings and furnishings in cabin and saloon, and the excellence of her internal economy as regards the comfort of passengers. It is, therefore, of peculiar interest to know that the White Star Company have completed arrangements for running steamers regularly to India. The White Star is one of the wealthiest shipping companies in Liverpool, and its steamers are among the finest that sail from the Mersey. The company have for a long time had in view the possibility of engaging in the Eastern trade, and the Coptic and other recent additions to their splendid fleet of steamers have been constructed from designs that will admit of their being easily and conveniently adapted for trading in tropical latitudes.

## AN ANGLO-INDIAN NOVEL.*

MR. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM brought with him to India a literary reputation which grew during his residence in this country, and it has assuredly not suffered by the latest addition to his works. "The Coruleans" is before all things the production of a man of fine taste, with a keen perception of the requirements of literary art. From the point of view of workmanship, indeed, it would be difficult to find anything much better without searching in the best work of recent writers. Mr. Cunningham's scenes are polished with an art that happily conceals itself, and very bright they are for the polishing. He introduces us to a number of clever people, as, of course, a writer is bound to do who undertakes to show us anything of men and manners at an Indian hill station. If his characters are drawn from the life, he is careful to conceal their identity, but he does this by a process which though decorous must be tantalizing to those of his readers who are on the look-out for presentations of some of the better known personalities of Indian administration. But if they cannot make out whom Mr. Chichele is meant for—Mr. Chichele who, in an access of disappointment accepts the Governorship of Coruleа—they will think they see a familiar figure in one of his predecessors who, "panoplied against conviction, impressed his personality on Coruleаn affairs with a painful distinctness—would do what he pleased, and in the way he chose to do it, and would have his way in that disagreeable fashion in which a resolute man who goes trampling through a crowd regardless of the wishes and toes of all who are unlucky enough to cross his path may be said to have it." And is not the same ex-Governor of Madras presented to us in another aspect in that other Governor of the Coruleаn land, of whom we are told that "his inaugural address became at once a landmark in provincial annals. It was followed by many others, which explained exhaustively to the Coruleans the grandeur of the British Empire, the weight of the Coruleаn Governor's crown, the dignity of the Proconsular office, and the fact, hitherto but silently recognized, that it was round

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

### PROBABLE COLLAPSE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 3.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette*, in its issue to-day, says that an agreement between the British and Russian Commissioners for the settlement of the Russo-Afghan boundary is improbable. Both are unyielding with respect to the line of demarcation to be adopted, and to-morrow's sitting of the Commissioners will decide whether to continue or break off the negotiations.

## THE CRIMES BILL.

*LONDON, MAY 3.*

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Healy introduced an amendment to the First Clause of the Crimes Bill. The discussion on the amendment having assumed a protracted form, the cloture was enforced, and notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's support, Mr. Healy's amendment was rejected by a large majority.

It is calculated that the discussion on the First Clause of the Crimes Bill will occupy three weeks, as the amendments to be brought forward are innumerable.

## THE DISTURBANCE IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 2.

Affairs in Crete are quieting down.

England and France have sent ironclads there for the protection of the Christians.

## THE POLICE FORCE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

According to present arrangements, the military police in Upper Burma will be raised to 17,000 natives of India and 6,000 Burmese. About 11,000 native police are now in Upper Burma, and 6,000 more will be sent during the current month. All military posts will then be relieved by police and only one Military Brigade will be retained at Mandalay.

Sir Frederick Roberts is anxious that the troops should be relieved of police duties. If the country quiets down, the police force will be gradually allowed to decrease, and it is hoped eventually 20,000 men, half Indian, half Burmese, will suffice for both provinces.

Colonel Stedman is appointed Inspector General of Police in Upper Burma, and Captain Grey, at present employed in the Andamas, Deputy Inspector-General.

## THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The summary of the Government of India's dispatch regarding the Simla exodus as published by a contemporary is inaccurate and misleading, the reasons mentioned only to be refuted are given as reasons in favour of the exodus. The Government case is much stronger than represented.

## RECEPTION TO SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 3.

Mr. Hari Raoji's reception last night was a great success, the *elite* of European and native society attending. Shortly after 9 o'clock, Sir W. Wedderburn, accompanied by Mr. Crowe, arrived. The residence and the gardens were gaily decorated with flags and foliage and brilliantly illuminated. The reception took place near the outdoor enclosure, which was well carpeted and furnished. Mr. Hari Raoji received the guests under a triumphial arch at the entrance of the enclosure. The arch, which was covered with gold leaf and lighted by green lamps, bore the inscription, "Welcome Sir William Wedderburn." Just outside the enclosure was posted the band of the Durham Light Infantry, and at the other end was a long refreshment table, loaded with choice viands, ices, and cooling drinks. There was a piano in the enclosure, but it was not used, every one preferring a quiet enjoyment of the beautiful evening. The party dispersed before midnight. Sir Wedderburn was among the last of the Europeans to leave, having many words to say to native friends.

Sir W. Wedderburn left Poona by the passenger train at nine this morning. Shortly before the time for departure, he drove up, accompanied by Mr. Crowe, and was met on the platform by many friend and admirers, with whom he conversed until the moment of leaving. All expressed deep sorrow at his retirement. Hopes were expressed of meeting again in a private capacity.

## OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 3.

Colonel James Smith Hykoop, adjutant general in his Highness the Gaekwar's army (retired), died here yesterday. His death, which was sudden, was from heart disease. The funeral took place this morning, deceased being interred with full military honors.

The heat here is terrific, the thermometer registering 110 deg. in the shade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

LISBON, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' S. N. Company's s.s. Berenice, from Trieste, left here this evening for Bombay.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16 |

The Manchester market has been firm in sympathy with cotton.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67½ |
| 4½ per cent. " | 71½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 103½ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 108½ ex-coupon. |
| Bar Silver | 43⅞ |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·5 |

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 81·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 86·8 |
| 3 p.m. | 85·6 |
| 6 p.m. | 85·7 |

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route right—Moulmein route to Siam interrupted between Rangoon and Moulmein—Communication with Porto Rico, British Guiana and West Indian islands, east and south of Porto Rico interrupted.

M. JAMES DARMESTETER has commenced in the *Journal des Debats* a series of letters on his tour in India. The first letter makes a rapid transit through Western India, and all that Professor Darmesteter says concerning this city is "*Vous vous arrachez, à regret, à la belle, la douce, l'hospitaliere Bombay.*" The letter is taken up mainly with the traveller's impressions of Ajmere, Joypore, and Delhi.

DETAILS of the defeat of the Ghilzais a week or *two ago near Mukur have now come to hand.* From Cabul, Ghulam Hyder Orakzai has sent a despatch to the Ameer giving the desired confirmation of the current report. The engagement it appears lasted from daybreak to ten clock in the morning, when the Hotaks were driven up the Mukur hill, on the slopes of which they had apparently made a stand.

WE hear that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has offered a sum of Rs. 3,500, being a moiety of the estimated cost of building a new road at Mahableshwar, which it is the intention of the Mahableshwar authorities to name after him. The new road will debouch from the present road to the Mahableshwar Church, at a short distance from the bungalow known as Green Hill; and passing by the side of the tank, will join the present main road.

THE Indian Government have so far decided in favour of the fodder compressed by the process patented by Mr. Arthur Rogers, C.E., that they purpose giving it a practical trial. Colonel Jamieson has been instructed to proceed to Saharanpore and see a thousand bales of fodder pressed off by the Rogers method. These bales will then be put on the backs of 100 mules and 100 camels, which will march them about the country for six months, so as to test, presumably, whether the fodder will not deteriorate with long keeping or under variations of season and climate. The bales will be unpacked in October, and if the fodder is then found to be sweet and good, Government may offer some terms to Mr. Rogers. There the matter at present stands.

IN consideration of the hard work imposed on the Calcutta police force during the two days of the Jubilee Celebration in Calcutta, in February last, sergeants and constables of police are to receive a bonus of Rs. 10 each, inspectors Rs. 20 each, and superintendents Rs. 40 each.

A CALCUTTA paper states that private information from England confirms its opinion that the mind of Dhuleep Singh is quite unhinged. There is, however, it remarks, a certain method in his madness; for in his letters to English officials he constantly parades his past loyalty and devotion to the British Government, against which he declares he is now proud to be a rebel. The Kalkoto, contemporary adds, will no doubt stimulate that pride to the best of his ability, though no one except Dhuleep Singh himself is likely to be much worse for his indulgence in this special form of weakness.

THE native officers who are to go to England for the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee celebration have been chosen as follows:—From the Governor-General's Body-Guard, 1; from the Bengal Cavalry, 5; from the Punjab Cavalry and Guides Corps, 2; from the Hyderabad Contingent, 1; from the Central India Horse, 1. The Madras Cavalry will contribute 1 and the Bombay Cavalry 2. The fortunate thirteen will of course be given free passages to and from London, and they will besides receive £1 a day in addition to their full Indian pay and allowances all the time they are actually in England, and will have a suitable residence provided for them. They will be mounted on English horses, but will of course take their own arms, saddlery, and horse equipment.

THERE was a scene in the Calcutta High Court the other morning, when Mrs. Morgan, the respondent in the recent divorce case, attended in obedience to the order of the Court and produced her little girl, 8 years of age, who, by the term of the decree in the divorce suit, is to be made over to the custody of the father, Captain Morgan. The child protested that she would not live with her father, and had to be separated from her mother by the officers of the Court.

THE detective capacity of the Lahore police appears to be held in great contempt by the local *budmashes*, who commit the most audacious outrages undeterred by the fear and awe which the policeman's truncheon is supposed to inspire. They have twice attempted to rob the house of the second Financial Commissioner, and have done their best to break into the house of barrister of the High Court. The story of the latest attempt is rather comic. A night or two previously, the thieves had come to grief in the Financial Commissioner's door *chicks*. On Tuesday night, therefore, they transferred their attention to the servants' quarters of the barrister's establishment. But the *Khansamah's* wife—good woman—was roused by the noise of four men picking a hole through the mud back-wall. She went forth stealthily into the *serai*, told the *saises* to arm themselves with bricks, climb to the cook-house roof, and break the heads of the robbers. The *saises* obeyed her, and each taking a brick, bombarded the thieves from above. Whether any heads were broken, it is impossible to say; but the four men ran, leaving behind them a murderous littttle dagger, and a still more murderous loaded stick. An intellegent woman is worth a corps of policemen any day; but, for form's sake, the police might bestir themselves.

IT is understood that Mr. C. H. Hill, Barrister-at-Law and Public Prosecutor, Allahabad, acts as a Judge of the High Court of the North-West Provinces when Mr. Justice Straight goes on leave this month.

NOT often does an Indian Shylock come to such grief as befell a Madras money-lender the other day. He had lent to a native clerk a sum, which with interest amounted to over two hundred rupees. The debtor could not pay, the money-lender brought the matter into court, and the court discovered the that promissory note on which the action was based had been executed on stamped paper of the value of one anna instead of one rupee. Government had been defrauded of fifteen annas, but had ample revenge; for the court, after cutting down the debt by nearly one-half, directed execution to be stayed till the 12th January 1888. For eight months, therefore, the debtor is free; and for eight months the money-lender may ponder over the unwisdom of losing a horse for want of a horse-shoe nail.

THE following comments on the changes in the staff of the North-Western Railway appear in the columns of an up-country contemporary:—"The staff of the North-Western Railway are beginning to complain. The old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Company worked the line to make it pay. Government prefers 'administering' it; and administration under Government implies unreasoning transfer and re-transfer from Lahore to Karachi, from Karachi to Rawalpindi, and so on. The many moves give a false semblance of bustle, progress and reform all along the line; but any real gain either to the public, or the harried officials is not obvious. The authorities appear to have mistaken the railway for a 'general post' office."

IT is well-known that iron oxides of various colours occur all over India in sufficient quantities to warrant their extended use in the painting of buildings, &c., but, except the red and yellow ochres, it does not appear that they are utilised for this purpose. The attention of the Government of India has been directed to this matter, and, as the available literature about them is meagre and incomplete, they have called upon local Governments to institute enquiries into the subject, and collect information regarding the various kinds of pigments suitable for house-painting procurable in Native bazaars, and their prices.

THE Government of Madras have passed order on the subject of the finding of the jury in the inqury held by the coroner into the Park Fair catastrophe. The Government concur in the opinion of the jury that both fires were accidental, and at the same time express regret at having to agree with the jury in considering that due and reasonable precautions were not taken by the Fair Committee to prevent or extinguish the fire. With regard to the statement made by the jury, that they considered the equipment and number of fire-engines in Madras unsatisfactory, the Government are disposed to think that, if an organization existed under which the existing engines could be made available for use in case of need, the number would not be found inadequate. The observation made by the jury on this subject is, however, to be referred to the Municipal Commissioners for such action as they may deem necessary. With regard to the observation of the jury that there is an absence of all fixed responsibility in the matter of control of the municipal engines, Government agree with them in thinking that reform in this respect is needed, and are of opinion that the best arrangement would be to place such control in the hands of the Commissioner of Police; and they trust the Municipal Commissioners will agree to this plan being adopted. With regard to the remark of the jury, that legislation is desirable for vesting full powers in some responsible officer for the control and supervision of public assemblies to which there is attached any element of danger, Government intend, we hear, to take the necessary steps for the introduction of such a measure. With regard to the proposition that telephonic communication should be established between police stations, Government concur in thinking the measure likely to prove an extremely useful one, but before deciding upon putting it into execution, a statement of the probable cost is to be called for. A fee of Rs. 25 per day to each of the gentlemen who composed the Coroner's jury has been sanctioned by Government.

A PROPOSITION is now before the Government for the cession of the Island of Labuan to Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, and it is supported by the principal British officials there. Rajah Brooke being an Englishman and Sarawak a protected State, this transference would of course be on a totally different footing from a cession to a foreign Power. The principal consideration by which this application is supported is that the revenue of Labuan has for some time back been quite inadequate to meet its expenditure. On the other hand, it is argued that Labuan is much nearer to the British North Borneo Company's territory than it is to Sarawak—that it is, indeed, the only port of one of the richest provinces of British North Borneo. Rajah Brooke is further alleged to have exhibited much hostility towards the Company, and therefore the island in his hands would be practically closed to the latter. Rajah Brooke is said to be intent on extending his territory, for it is understood that he has established himself on the Limbang river, which properly belongs to the Sultan of Brunei (the principal native potentate in Borneo) in such a way as to control the navigation of the stream.

NOTWITHSTANDING the present attempt to govern Ireland by coercion, a good many Irishmen believe that Home Rule must eventually be conceded as a mater of necessity if not as an act of grace. Some, more sanguine than others, have even gone the length of nominating Mr. Biggar for the Speakership of the Irish House of Commons. "The sable garments and the flowing wig await you," exclaims an enthusiastic Junius; "but a little while and they will be yours."

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. J. SUNDERLAND, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Second-Lieutenant Codrington, Seaforth Highlanders, have been posted to the 2nd battalions of their regiments.

CAPTAIN A. V. PAYNE, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hugh Gough, Commanding the Lahore Division.

THERE was recently a great flutter in the dovecote of the Coimbatore Volunteers, caused by rumours—which somehow found their way into the papers—declaring the transfer from Coimbatore of their Commandant, Colonel W. J. Pickance—the Superintendent of the Central Jail there. Colonel Pickance is a highly esteemed officer, than whom a more able, energetic and zealous Commandant the Coimbatore Volunteers do not expect. The rumours have proved to be groundless.

THE following appointments have been made:—8th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Walter, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel R. Smith, vacated; Major A. Fishe, Wing Commander, to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Walter; Captain G. D. C. Gastrell, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander; and Lieutenant G. M. Evans, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. E. Rogers, King's Own Borderers, to be officiating Wing Officer on protion. 27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 12th Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant H. Kennedy, from the 1st Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant F. de H. Smith, from th 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

## SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN AND THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn that the new Graduates and Undergraduates, as also some of the high schools students have thought of expressing publicly their sympathy with the movements that are being made to do honour to Sir William Wedderburn. May I be allowed to ask who the prime movers in this laudable movement are, so that I as well as many others can join to give them a better success? We, young men, are very eager to show our deep-felt gratitude to those who do all they can for the good of our country.—Yours, &c.,

STUDENT.

## IRRIGATION IN KAIRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having lately been interested in agricultural irrigation work in Africa, I was very glad to have the opportunity of visiting and inspecting the Jubilee Steam Agricultural Company's estate. The idea of cultivating the land near Kaira throughout the year by artificial irrigation on a large and complete scale is due to Mr. Sugden of Bombay. This gentleman has been working at Kaira for some time past, and has already succeeded in running the water by means of a system of canalisation for a distance of nearly two miles; and as the method of working the system is most simple, I have no doubt the scheme will prove a success. The water is first collected in a large reservoir constructed in the bed of the river, which contains ample water, and which is about five feet greater in depth than the river itself, so as to prevent the pump from getting choked with sand. The pump is of the centrifugal description, and is capable of discharging 1,000 gallons per minute, which are collected in a second reservoir from where it is distributed to the canal. The canal is constructed of a height sufficient to feed the surrounding land for a great distance. It is built in the form of an embankment of earth, in which runs a channel for water about 3 feet at the top and 1½ foot at the bottom. From the main canal a great number of small canals will run on both sides, and as the canal, of course, has a gradual incline, and is broken by many reservoirs, each reservoir lower than its predecessor, the water can be shut off and made to feed the branch canals overflowing the banks and thus watering the land wherever necessary. At the present time there is only one pump at work, but Mr. Sugden informed me, that he intends to put down a larger one, which will be able to deliver into the same canal some 3,000 gallons of water per minute more. The work is progressing rapidly. Mr. Sugden was kind enough to set the pump to work, and I saw the water running a distance of one mile and a quarter. From my previous experience of what we have done in Africa, I am led to believe, that this company will be successful in producing crops of a superior quality. Having myself produced with smaller means of irrigation better cotton than ordinary in that country, especially as the soil near Kaira is of a good quality, being level, and the bushes and stones not too plentiful. I trust the works will soon be in full swing, so as to show of what benefit irrigation is to India, and it is to be hoped that Government will assist farmers to start the method.—Yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

## THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

### FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first annual meeting of the Graduates' Association was held yesterday evening under the presidency of the Hon. K. T. Telang. There was a large gathering and among those present were observed: Messrs. D. A. Khare, C. V. Vaid, N. V. Goktale, J. E. Mody, G. S. Rao, K. S. Patel, and O. N. Vakil.

Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, one of the joint honorary secretaries, read the following report:—

A want having been felt among the graduates to express their views as a body regarding their own interests as well as reference to education in general an association of graduates was started in April last year. That such an association was a desideratum was proved by the large numbers that enlisted as members. The association was started with the very promising number of 247 members. Almost all the leving members who are graduates of our city as well as of the Mofussil gave their hearty co-operation by joining the association. In reviewing the past year we have done as much work as time and opportunities could permit us. Our first inaugural meeting was held on the 10th of April last. We have now 134 Bombay members to 128 when we began and 127 Mofussil members to 119 when we began. We had in all during the year 2 general meetings, a special meeting and 15 committee's meetings. Two subcommittees were appointed—one to discuss the question of the vernaculars in the curriculum of our Universities and the other for the interests of the graduates in the Revenue Department. The report of the latter is now ready and will be submitted to the association for adoption in due course. The vernacular subcommittee is still deliberating the subject and the importance of the subject, and the various opinions prevailing on it have prevented them from coming to any definite conclusion on the subject as yet, but they hope to be able to submit their report at as early a date as possible. We also petitioned the University with reference to the university Library and the opening of the Senate meetings to the Press and the result has been favourable. A petition was also sent to the Government of Bombay regarding the withdrawal of Government aid from the Deccan College. We regret no reply from Government has as yet been received. An address was prepared for presentation to his Excellency the Viceroy Lord Dufferin while on his tour through Bombay which, on account of his Excellency being pressed for time, could not be formally presented but wrs forwarded through his Excellency's Private Secretary, for which we duly received an acknowledgment. Our association has in that address petitioned his Excellency as to allowing graduates to nominate their own representatives on the Senate, which movement our association is glad to observe the present worthy and excellent Vice-Chancellor of our University has thought fit to take up, and we hope are long our association will have obtained this privilege. The association also sent protests to the University regarding the special graces allowed to Messrs. Tavaria and Savage respectively. In spite of our protests they were able to get the concession they sought. This shows the necessity of the graduates having their own representatives on the Senate. Our association also sent a representative to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, and Mr. Kavasjee Dadabhoy Naigamwalla was selected for the task. Thanks of the association are due to Mr. Naigamwalla for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duty on behalf of the association. We are in need of more members in order to better develop our funds. We hope to show more work than what we were able to do during our first year. Like all good institutions our association must grow gradually and we hope that those who have freshly entered the learned circle of graduates, as well as those who have graduated but have not yet joined our association, will now do so without fail.

Mr. D. K. Karandikar moved the adoption of the report, and regretted in doing so, that the number on the rolls showed that the graduates did not take that interest in the association which was to be expected. But he thought the results was a matter of congratulation notwithstanding what had been said by the native press. He made an urgent appeal to his fellow graduates to join the association so as to help to carry out better the objects the institution had at heart.

The resolution being seconded was adopted.

Mr. Telang then addressed the meeting, offering a few observations on the points which had been touched upon in the report. He said that once an association had been established it was a great pity it was not supported by the whole body of graduates of the University. There could be no doubt that an organization of some sort of those who took an interest in educational matters in general or as represented by the local University was desirable for more reasons than one. Looking at the numbers on the rolls he thought it was somewhat disappointing, as there were only 250 members out of the whole number of graduates of the University, but he was sure they would increase as the association grew older. In referring to the position the vernaculars occupied in the curriculum of the University he said it was not one on which he would like to expatiate. There was no possible doubt as to its importance, but there was a great deal of misapprehension as to the ends at which the association ought to aim and by which means they ought to achieve those ends. Whatever memorial the graduates were deciding to send there was no doubt it would receive the attention due to it. He thought it desirable that the graduates should also consider the question in all its bearings. It was a question which not merely involved the abstract point whether vernaculars ought or ought not to be recognised in the University course, but what steps should be taken. The question was very difficult to solve. Certain resolutions were framed, but they did not appear to reach the point necessary, and he for one declined to accept them. He pledged himself to object to any substitution of the vernaculars for classics, but he would be very pleased if some *modus vivendi* would be brought about between the vernaculars and classics, and he would give it his consideration. In connection with the grace which had been passed in favour of Mr. Savage and another aspirant he remarked he had voted for it, against the representation submitted by the association. and though he was sorry he had differed from them yet he was still of opinion that the vote he had given then was a correct one and one which he would give again under similar circumstances. The Association presentation had, it appeared to him, laboured under very grave defect, namely that of insufficient information of the defects, and he had discovered that many graduates displayed a misapprehension of the points in dispute. With reference to the Senate throwing open its proceedings to the press there was some doubt as to whether that should or should not be done. There were considerations for it which probably would not appear weighty to those who were not accustomed to public meetings in Bombay. When the gentlemen of the press were present there was an inspiration which exercised upon people who spoke, a feeling which was not calculated to produce a good business speaking effect on them, but rather led them to give an exhibition of rehtoric that was by no means a thing to be desired. However, the resolution was passed and he hoped that the graduates in all parts of the presidency thus becoming acquainted with what the University was doing, would take more interest in it than they had hitherto done in the past, and by that way bring to the association an intelligent public opinion and their assistance in the work of the University. Another important point mentioned in the report was the allusion to the direct representation of graduates to the University. He thought that they ought to have a distinct and powerful voice in the nomination of members to the Senate. The University had existed long enough for some provision of that sort being made by autonomy, if it could be so called. Mr. Telang thought at least there was some cheerful prospects of such a change being brought about. At present the Vice-Chancellor had taken up the matter very warmly, but of course it was not a matter which could be done at once by a stroke of the Chancellor's pen. It had to be considered by the Government of India as it had passed the acts under which the University and other similar bodies had been constituted. No local Government would ever make such a new departure without consulting the Government of India or other Governments, though it was quite consistent with the act that such a scheme could be passed. But the association could congratulate itself that the Vice-Chancellor himself, and Mr. Telang believed, the Chancellor also was in favour of the change and they might therefore shortly expect some scheme to be formed in that direction. In conclusion, Mr. Telang thought that a word was due to the remarks that had been made in reference to the sister association and the comparison which had been drawn in favour of the latter, the Under-Graduates' Association. He did not mind what comparisons were made, but he only hoped that both institutions would work in harmony and good will together and unite in the work of advancing the University and their fellow-graduates. He then alluded briefly to the absence of the president, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, whose official duties had prevented him being in Bombay and giving his presidential address. (Applause.)

It was resolved to appoint the committee with the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., President, and Messrs. Ganesh K. Deshmuck, and Rustam K. R. Cama and Ganput S. Rao, honorary joint secretaries and treasurer respectively.

A vote of thanks to the managing committee and the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

## THE MAHARAJA OF LOONAWADA IN BOMBAY.

IN response to an invitation issued by the Bombay Debating Society, a large number of gentlemen assembled on the afternoon of the 1st instant, in the hall of Desai Hurkisundas, to meet his Highness the Maharaja of Loonawada. There were present, among others, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Veerchand Deepchand Drs. K. B. Bullel, Jumnadas Premchand, Chooslial Gordhandas, K. E. Dadachanjee, M. U. Bhatt, L. J. Pinto, Messrs. Sakerlal Desai, Itcharam S. Desai, Madhavlal Javerilal, M. H. Nasur, A. H. Nasur, Motiram Manekji, Babajee Dadoba Pandurang, and Dayashanker Bhatt.

His Highness was received by the members of the society, and was escorted to his seat by the vice-president.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik was then called to the chair, and opened the proceedings with a short speech, in which he said he was very glad to hear that some of the rising graduates and under-graduates had formed themselves into a society to practise what he considered to be a very useful and important art, viz., the art of speaking. The necessity of such an association in these days was greatly felt, and he was much pleased to learn that this want the members of that body had endeavoured to supply. He was convinced from his own experience that for an intelligent citizen, who either as a member of the Corporation, or as a member of any other public body, to take a prominent part in its deliberations, it was quite as necessary to be able to express his thoughts in clear and concise language as it was that he should have a good education. He then introduced the Maharaja of Loonawada as an educated and enlightened prince, who had done much during the short period of his administration to promote the welfare of his subjects.

His Highness the Maharaja replied appropriately, expressing his hearty sympathy with the objects of the society, and declaring his wish to offer them such help as he could. On the Maharaja's communicating to him his intention of paying a donation of Rs. 125, the president thanked him for his liberality, and intimated that this might haply be merely the precursor of many handsome donations.

A few physiological experiments were then made by Dr. Bullel, in which his Highness seemed much interested; and after the distribution of pan-goolab and the usual three cheers for the distinguished guests the members dispersed.

## A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A PARSEE male child, about six years of age, who was travelling with his mother by the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Bombay on the 21st ult. has had a miraculous escape. On the line between the Boisur and Dahanu stations, the boy, whilst standing at a carriage window, overbalanced himself and fell out of the train. Luckily he first struck against the foot-board of the carriage, and then slid down to the rails. The feelings of the unhappy mother may be imagined when she saw her child get up on his legs, run after the train, and then fall down again upon the rails! The mother's cries failed to attract notice until the train reached Dahanu station, when she related her woeful loss. She was sent back in a Surat up-train which happened to be at the station. Meanwhile, the boy had been picked up by an inspector, who was proceeding along the way in a lorry, and proceeded to Surat and nursed at the nearest station, where he was restored to the well-nigh despondent parent. He is now said to be doing well.

## MR. GLADSTONE ON GREVILLE'S LATEST JOURNALS.

THE forthcoming number of the *English Historical Review* will contain an elaborate review of "The History of 1852-60 and Greville's Latest Journals," by Mr. Gladstone. The two topics which are principally dwelt on are the Crimean War and Cobden's commercial treaty with France. After some introductory remarks upon Mr. Greville's "aristocratic and somewhat contracted, but genuine and upright," liberalism, and the "liberal and equitable" frame of his mind, Mr. Gladstone proceeds to consider the state of politics and parties in 1852:—

Mr. Greville states, under date of October 23, that the Peelites were indisposed to join the Whigs, under the definitive belief that they could for a Government of their own. I can say very positively that, with the single exception of the Duke of Newcastle, none of those with whom I was associated had any such belief. They knew that dichotomy, and not trichotomy, was for our times the law of the nation's political life. Moreover, the Liberal party was within itself divided. The sympathies of Peelites in regard to economy and to peace, lay, like those of their leader, in the direction of one of the Liberal wings, rather than of the main body. They were also in some cases divided between their Liberal opinions and their Conservative traditions and associations. For many a man, to leave the party in which he was brought up is like the stroke of a sword dividing bone and marrow. But the intermediate position is essentially a false position, and nothing can long disguise its falseness. Lady Clanricarde was credited with having wittily said that she wished the Peelites would not continually put themselves up to auction and then buy themselves in. I remember having frankly stated for myself to Lord Derby that these were a public nuisance. Such a case is among the unavoidable incidents of Parliamentary life; but while rapid migrations from camp to camp may be less creditable, slow ones not only are more painful, but are attended with protracted public inconvenience. The sum of power to render service to the State is diminished, not increased, by an intermediate position. Its holders can do little or nothing by counsel, for they are in no man's Cabinet. The benefits they confer are lightly esteemed; but the blows they inflict are more keenly resented than if they came from avowed foes, as Zeus tells here in the "Iliad" that he is less exasperated by her fractious ways, because she is always at them.

The drama then played out is a parable of many other dramas. The facts are facts of the past, but the lessons are of the present and of the future. It entails a heavy responsibility to embark political parties in controversies certain to end in defeat, where there is a silent sense of what is coming, a latent intention to accept defeat, and where the postponement of the final issue means only the enhancement of the price to be paid at the close.

After mentioning the fall of the Derby Ministry in December, 1852, Mr. Gladstone passes on to the subject of the Crimean War:—

Peelism was absorbed in the succeeding Cabinet, and its adherents never again acted as a party. But, as an important section of the Aberdeen Ministry, they shared in full the responsibility of the Crimean War.

That war has surely been the subject, in a remarkable degree, both of popular misapprehensions and of the vicissitudes of public feeling. Hailed and prosecuted with a profound and general enthusiasm when it arrived, and relinquished with no small regret when the peace was concluded, it is now usually mentioned with contemptuous disapproval. It is also assumed as notorious that the ship of State was not steered but simply drifted into it; that the Cabinet of the day was in continual conflict within itself at the various stages of the negotiation; and that if it had adopted a bolder course at an earlier state the Emperor Nicholas would have succumbed. Before touching on the real character of the war, I will refer to these three assertions. The first of them is untrue, the second, ludicrous, the third entirely speculative and highly improbable.

The Crimean War, as mentioned above, is discussed at considerable length. The following are among the most interesting of Mr. Gladstone's remarks upon it:—

Lord Aberdeen, indeed with the self-sacrificing frankness which formed the basis of his most genuine and engaging character, passed a subsequent condemnation on himself for having become a party to the war. Many of his friends believed this censure to be unfounded, to be a rare and noble error. Whether it were so or not, I have never learned that any of his friends, or of his colleagues, shared either in the confession or in the repentance on which it was based. And this brings me to the main question—namely, whether the Crimean War labours justly under the general disrepute which appears to have befallen it.

And here I must begin with the inconvenient admission that those who at the time approved the war approved it on very different grounds. In the minds of some it was an Arthurian enterprise—the general defence of the weak against the strong. With a few distinguished men it was closely related to a belief that Turkey was charged with restorative energies which, if only time were obtained by warding off the foe, would secure for her an independent and deserved position in the European civilization. With others, who were less sanguine, it was expedient to uphold a tottering fabric, lest upon its fall there should ensue throughout the East one universal ruin and confusion. Many thought that the power of Russia was exorbitant and was dangerous to Europe or to England, and that it was necessary and possible to fell this Goliath with a deadly blow. The last-named consideration, in the shape of sentiment rather than of reason, seems to have been that which most captivated the public imagination; and Mr. Cobden in vain pointed out that, if Russia was dangerous, she was dangerous first and most of all to Austria and to Germany, and the affair of repressing her was neither primarily nor mainly the affair of the Western Powers. It was feeling and not argument that raised the Crimean War into popularity. It is, as I think, feeling and not argument that has plunged it into the abyss of odium. The experiment, so far as Turkey is concerned, has not succeeded, and its ill-success is visited upon the policy which obtained for it a trial.

None of the motives which I have recited as supposed to justify the war will, I think, be found to form the tissue of the correspondence. It proceeded, as I conceive, upon a more just and noble idea expressed by Lord Russell when, on the outbreak of hostilities, he denounced the Emperor Nicholas as "the wanton disturber of the peace of Europe." We were not the merely self-elected champions of that European peace. We, the British nation, were one member of the great standing confederacy of its Powers. Of its chief Powers only, I admit; but of its chief Powers acting in the general interest of the smaller Powers, as well as of ourselves—nay, mainly in the interest of the smaller Powers, if a distinction is to be drawn, because it is they who are the favourite and easy prey of the aggressor and the spoiler; acting, too, by a general consent, which amounts to moral delegation, in a case where the complexity and constant shifting of the matters to be dealt with absolutely require that they be left in the hands of a very few. When, at a certain period in 1853, France had ceased to be a party in the controversy of the holy places and the question came to lie between Russia and Turkey, this confederacy was acting against one of its own recalcitrant members and striving to bring it back within the limits of the general order. The opposite contention can only be that this effort was wrong ab initio, and that Russia ought to have been allowed to work its will upon Turkey as an outlawed State. Was such a doctrine tenable?

At that period two great authorities—namely, Lord Palmerston and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, believed prospectively in the regeneration of Turkey. They have not been supported by our later experience. But their belief was not without some warrant or excuse. Mahmood had been, at a recent date, a reforming Sovereign; though it is now fairly open to dispute whether the new Turkish system is better than the old. Moreover, the energetic will of Lord Stratford had proved effectual in bringing about at Constantinople some really beneficial changes. Even now we see how, quite apart from the action or responsibility of Turkey, some of the gravest dangers to European peace are smouldering, amid populations ostensibly peaceful, beneath the surface of the Balkan Peninsula. It is surely hard to say that the Great Powers, acting as a body, had no concern with the peace of Europe generally; or to say that that concern stopped short of the Balkan Peninsula—that is to say, of the Turkish Empire. And, unless by asserting one of these two propositions, it seems impossible to assail in principle those prolonged and important stages of the negotiations of 1853, in which Austria, England, France, and Prussia were with one voice pressing upon Russia the counsels of moderation and of peace.

In suggesting it as a defence for the policy of 1853 that it was a European protest against the wrongdoing of a single State, I do not adopt a tone merely apologetic, but am prepared to argue that this policy represented an advance in civilization and a method of action favourable in itself to peace. To appreciate this argument we must go back to the Europe that then was. Although since that period an Italy and a Germany have been effectively constituted, yet some ground has been lost as well as gained. There was then no pitting of the great States one against another such as there is at the present day; and the pest of militarism, one of the greatest that afflicts humanity, had not attained anything like its now portentous and ever-increasing development, to which it is difficult to limit other than the widest and the extremest limits which war at the last may produce or a lapse of Continental States into general bankruptcy. Since the vision of an universal ruler which played upon the mind of Dante disappeared, the law of nations has grown up; and, although indeterminate in its outline, it is acknowledged to be on the whole a check upon wrong and a blessing to mankind. But the opinion which supports it is a diluted, a disembodied, opinion. It has no executory power at its back. It seems impossible in our day to supply one by means of a formal confederation among States for that purpose. But the history of the century had shown that there might be combinations for good, as well as for evil, formed *pro hac vice* among the Powers. By such a combination, though it was only partial, Greece was restored from slavery to freedom; and Belgium obtained her emancipation from the incorporating union which the Congress of Vienna, with its utter scepticism as to principles and its unbounded faith in material means had devised for her. In neither of these instances, however, was any one of the great Powers worse than a neutral, with substance. In 1853 the offence came from one among themselves, and the design was that the others should act as European constabulary against the transgressor. Had the four Powers which jointly conducted the argument against Russia been equally at one in their sense of the ulterior obligation which such arguments entail, it appears almost a certainty that Russia would have given way to their united authority.

But when instability of purpose or dynastic sympathies induced the King of Prussia, though he had put his hand to the plough with the rest, to turn back and to desert them in their certainly arduous undertaking the force of the combination was crippled. With a friendly Prussia on his frontier the Emperor Nicholas was free to direct his main attack against Austria; and it was an opinion held by men of weight that before she could be succoured by an invasion of Russia from the

for thoroughly seized of the idea that, by a bold stride towards freedom of trade, he might greatly improve the condition of his people, and thus strengthen the foundations of his sovereignty; but he was also aware that he could not wholly remove the fences of protective duty without exposing his measure to defeat and himself to serious damage and disparagement. On his side this was the limiting consideration. Our commercial aim was different. In the tariffs of 1842, 1845, and 1853 we had passed through the stages at which restricted protection is substituted for actual or virtual monopoly. Our object and intention was to bring about an absolute equality between producers in various countries as the rule of our law, and to show the world that, while it is a good to substitute low duties for high duties, to change low duties into no duties at all is, in the view of national wealth, a still greater good. Our action, therefore, was entirely disengaged from all that could lead us to haggle on to barter; and, quite apart from co-operation with France was only bounded by considerations of revenue. If we must consider the question as one of give and take, what we gave was this. First, we tied our own hands in respect to matters on which we should otherwise have been free, but should never have wished to use our freedom. Secondly, we made at once and on a large scale, fiscal changes which might otherwise, to the great detriment of the country, have been postponed. On the side of taking we obtained a vast increase of our trade with France; a great impulse of legislation for the relief of commerce throughout the world; a considerable security for the continued operation of the same principles; and, lastly, a powerful counteraction to the disturbing causes which in 1860 so gravely menaced the peaceful relations of the two countries.

## THE PORTUGUESE BUDGET.

The Portuguese Minister of Finance has brought forward the Budget for 1888. The receipts are estimated at 209,000,000fr., of which 192,000,000fr. are set down as old and 17,000,000fr. as fresh revenue. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 209,000,000fr., and the extraordinary at 12,000,000fr., making a total of 221,000,000fr. There is consequently a deficit of 12,000,000 fr. The Minister, in his explanatory statement to the House, pointed out, however, that the Customs receipts for the first nine months of the financial year had already showed a surplus of 6,000,000fr., as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. There would be no necessity, therefore, to have recourse to credit. The principal measures announced by the Finance Minister deal with the tobacco regie, the reform of the Bank of Portugal, the introduction of new Customs tariffs, the optional conversion of the Three per Cent. Perpetual Exterior Debt into redeemable obligations, and the conversion of the Internal Perpetual Debt into annuities to the extent permitted by the resources of the Budget.

## VOLCANIC ERUPTION AT HAWAH.

A correspondent has sent to the *Vossische Zeitung* an interesting account of the great eruption of Mauna Loa, and the other seismic disturbances which occurred at the Sandwich Islands in the early part of this year. The writer has personally visited the actual crater, situate near the summit, about 13,500 feet above the sea level. The district lying to the south, through which the river of lava pushed its course of havoc, is one vast and fertile sugar plantation. Kilau, another crater of the Mauna Loa range, which is situate little more than half-way up the mountain side, is much more accessible and better known: it is always more or less in a state of activity. The great eruptions, however, of 1851, 1855, 1859, 1868, 1881, have originated in the upper crater called Mokuaweoweo. The lava does not flow over the brim of the crater, but seems to make its way downward by underground passages or through clefts in the mountain side, forming new reservoirs, out of which the overflow of lava pours with resistless force down to the plain. The writer in ascending the mountain came on one of these clefts, three-quarters of a mile long and about 25ft. wide, apparently very deep, out of which the lava was pouring. A quarter of a mile higher up was a cone, the side of which next the sea had fallen in, disclosing a boiling cauldron of molten materials. This liquid mass must have found a way underground to the great cleft just mentioned and discharged its contents by it. Just a little above this cone another great cleft open which proceeded the mountain in zigzag fashion to the crater Mokuaweoweo, the chief seat of the lava manufacture. For twelve days it sent down its river of fire fully 20 miles in length. The picture presented to the spectator at the spot was most remarkable—the snow-capped mountain discharging its glowing flood, at its foot the blue Pacific ocean with its world of islands. Fifteen pillars of flame shot up from the crater to a height from 150 ft. to 200 ft, while lower down the other lava reservoir sent up columns over 40 ft. high. The crater at the top of the lava river was about 40 ft or 50 ft. across, and it was sometimes girdled by a sort of nimbus of fire. In the 53 hours between 2 p.m. on January 16 and 7 p.m. on January 18, 618 distinct shocks of earthquake were noted. The lava stream was much more copious and energetic than in 1868. Then it was accompanied by an incessant rain of ashes which covered the land for miles around; but this time it was clear thick lava. The upper portion of the mountain seemed for miles wide to be a sea of fire, which swept away in its course great blocks of stone. Owing to the rapid development of the eruption immediately after the series of subterranean shocks, the island escaped the horrors of a regular earthquake, and the mischief was confined to great destruction of the plantations. Several days after the first outflow of lava (which lasted a fortnight) a fresh outburst occurred about 1,000 ft. below the Mokuaweoweo, and a new outflow established itself following the direction of the stream of 1859, when the discharge continued with little interruption for 15 months. Explosions were being frequently heard, caused, no doubt, by expanding gases, which were followed by the projection into the air of columns of fire to a height of 500 ft.

## MAHOMETAN FANATICISM IN AFRICA.

The real obstacle to the opening out of Africa is pretty well known by everyone who has paid any attention to the subject; but it is stated with unusual force in a letter which the famous traveller Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs has just contributed to the *Cologne Gazette*. The obstacle is not the Sahara, nor the dangerous climate, nor the virgin forests, nor the savagery of the natives; all these can be overcome, and if they had stood alone would all have been overcome long ago. The one great obstacle, according to Dr. Rohlfs, is Mahometan fanaticism. In other words, it is the Arabs. It is Arabs, or at all events Mahometan converts—which comes to the same thing—who bar the way southwards from Algeria and Tunis, and who make Tripoli impassable. Further east they have shown their power in the persons of Osman Digma and the Mahdi. In inland Morocco the hatred against the Christian and the stranger is so deep and ardent that exploration is out of the question, and so is progress. In the Sahara, in Senegal, and in the Niger States it is the same story. Everywhere the Arabs block the way. In Central Africa the Arab slave hunters of Zanzibar have driven the negro population into the woods and swamps, with the inevitable result that the black races have seriously degenerated. The easy and speedy success of the German annexations in Eastern Africa was simply due to the fact that the natives welcomed the Germans, as they would have welcomed any European power, in the hope of finding protection from the Arabs. The long list of murdered European explorers, ending with Bishop Hannington and Dr. Juehlke, would be cut short, indeed, if the crimes done by Arabs or due to Arab influence could be expunged. If Europe has it at heart to open out Africa to civilisation, it must first make up its mind, thinks Dr. Rohlfs, to crush the Arabs. He advises France to advance beyond the present Algerian and Tunisian frontier to Tuat, Tafilet and Dras, and so to hold out hands from Algeria to Senegal, and to get rid once for all of Arab disturbances on her frontier. "Not till every Arab has been expelled from Africa," he says, "or at all event till the Mahometan religion has lost its predominating influence, will the Dark Continent see the victory of peace, morality, and civilisation."

## A NEW SOCIALIST LEAGUE.

A league, formed by the Anarchists and advanced Socialists, called the "Ligue des Anti-Proprietaries," has been in existence in Paris for some time. The object of the league is to provide means for the clandestine removal of the furniture of all those who wish to cheat their landlords of the rent owing to them. Till now the members of this association have taken care not to seek publicity, and have carried on their nefarious practices without openly boasting of them. In the end of last week, however, they departed from that prudent reserve and had the following handbill widely circulated in all the poorer quarters of Paris:—

Comrades! the situation is most grave. After a severe winter 180,000 of us are without work. Added to that is the poor man's bane—quarter-day. It is enough to be decimated by starvation! You must not consent to be turned out into the streets to sleep in the open air while there are 20,000 unoccupied apartments. Property is robbery; the bourgeois themselves have told you so. There must, then, be no scruple to retake it—if not the house itself at least the rent. The people who have that property in their hands have not foreseen everything in what they call the law. Whatever your position may be there is something to be done. The League of the Anti-Proprietaries will abandon to remain en permanence on the 8th of April, from nine o'clock in the morning, so as to give advice or lend a helping hand, as the case may require.

## CYCLIST IN THE VOLUNTEER MANŒUVRES.

A corps of cyclist played an interesting part in the Easter Monday Volunteer Manœuvres near Dover. The mode of proceeding adopted by the cyclists was to send out fast-riding scouts in every direction, while the main body of each column, consisting principally of tricyclists, kept together. As soon as a fast-riding scout found himself pressed by the cavalry he retired towards the main body, who formed a zariba square protected against the charge of the cavalry by a barricade of tricycles and bicycles, which horses appear to be afraid to approach. The defenders of the zariba thus manage to hold their own until they are supported by their infantry scouts. On the advance of the infantry the cavalry are compelled to retire, when they are pursued by the fast-riding scouts, who on anything like a fair road can ride down the horses and bring their foes to bay, holding them until their main body and their infantry supports come to their assistance. In the course of the day these tactics were adopted by the cyclists some 20 times with success, and the cavalry were gradually but surely driven back some eight miles from Eastry to Dover. It is true that the cavalry claim to have succeeded in capturing a body of cyclists in one instance at Eastry. It appears that the main body of the left column, numbering about 15 cyclists, had formed a zariba in the market place of the village, and the hour having arrived which is usually devoted to luncheon they declared a one-sided truce, and, having left a sentry to look after their defences, they sat down in the inn parlour for the purpose of refreshment. In the middle of their meal they got the alarm of "cavalry" from their sentry, and rushing to the door they were called upon to surrender by half-a-dozen of the enemy's cavalry scouts. The cyclists reminded their would-be captors that the hour between 12 and 1 was usually a time of truce, and upon the cavalry declining to take that view of the matter the cyclists pointed out to them that 15 men on foot were quite a match for six men mounted on horseback, especially as the former had it in their power to slam the inn door in their faces. Just as this parley was going on one of the fast-riding scouts entered the village, and seeing how matters stood he turned round and dashed off, being closely pursued by the enemy. He, however, easily managed to outstrip his pursuers and eventually reached his main body by another road. In the meantime the cyclists, finding that the enemy had gone through the village, made preparations to prevent their return, and barricaded the street in a most effectual manner with their cycles, which the cavalry could not persuade their horses to face. One cyclist, who had evidently profited by Colonel Savile's advice to be guided by his common sense, rode from church to church and obtained excellent views of the surrounding country from the different steeples. He was thereby enabled to give very valuable information with regard to the movements of the enemy to his commanding officer. Another cyclist, being very closely pursued, ran his bicycle into a wood at a turn in the road, and had the satisfaction of hearing his pursuers dash past at full gallop within half-a-dozen yards of his hiding-place. This man, who was carrying a despatch when he found himself in danger of being captured, with great presence of mind tore up the document after having committed its substance to memory.

The Duke of Cambridge appeared to take considerable interest in the experiment, and he instructed Colonel Savile to furnish him with one of his best fast riders. Colonel Savile selected for the duty Mr. Rucker who, during the previous evening, had acted as his orderly on the previous day. The Duke then selected a peculiarly difficult piece of "across country which included a steep hill, a thick wood, freshly ploughed fields, stout fences, and other obstacles which would have severely tried a good hunter and directed Mr. Rucker to traverse it at his best speed and to report himself to him on his return. On this Mr. Rucker having covered the distance at a very rapid pace reported himself to his Royal Highness, who thanked him for the trouble he had taken and expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which the duty had been performed.

The experiment in cycling, says the *Times* correspondent, has been interesting and instructive. It was well worth making, and does not merit the ridicule which in some quarters it is sought to throw on it. Of course any one who starts or leads a new movement must be somewhat of a fanatic or he will never succeed. Colonel Savile possesses, I think, quite the requisite amount of fanaticism, but not too much, though of course it would be easy for a scoffer to say with some plausibility that Colonel Savile's claims for a cycle that it can do anything but swim or fly. I am bound to say that every experienced officer with whom I have discussed the matter agrees with me that military cycles would be invaluable as orderlies for interior communication, and that for scouting they are better than the ordinary infantry. It is also conceded, when I suggest the idea, that they could be usefully employed in some cases to advance rapidly and anticipate the enemy at a distant bridge, ford, or defile. No one, however, will admit that cyclists can as scouts in any way take the place of cavalry. It is very certain that hilly roads and a foul wind tell more against cyclists than against cavalry, and that cavalry can work on ground which would be impracticable to cyclists unless they dismounted. As to taking shelter in a zariba, or more properly lager, formed of cycles, I attach little value to that, seeing that dragoons would be fools to deal with men thus assembled otherwise than with carbine fire. It must be borne in mind that a dragoon when mounted is able to use his sword or carbine, while a cyclist mounted is absolutely as helpless as a battery of artillery limbered up. I appreciate Colonel Stracey's idea of trying to turn cyclist to military account, and I give full credit to Colonel Savile for the energy and skill he has displayed in the carrying out of the experiment. I also admit that the experiment has so far succeeded that it proves that cyclists may be of considerable use in war. I protest, however, against claiming too much value, and against riding this hobby to death. At the same time, I trust that every encouragement will be given by the War Office to the supporters of the new military movement, for thought and labour are needed to get "cyclery" out of the experimental stage.

## COUNT KALNOKY ON BULGARIA.

The following is the text of Count Kalnoky's reply to M. Stoiloff during a recent interview:—"The Powers are not authorised to interfere in the internal affairs of Bulgaria, neither is it considered that Russia has interfered in that way. The Vienna Cabinet will for the future act as it has done in the past, and adhere strictly to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. It will resent and oppose every violation of the treaty as long as the Regency acts in accordance with the terms laid down by it. I gather from what you say that the Regency, which has acted so wisely in the past, is about to leave the safe ground on which it has taken its stand. The Sobranje which is to be elected, notwithstanding the friendly warning of the Powers, who are anxious for the welfare of Bulgaria, intends electing a Prince. This is a meaningless demonstration, which would irritate Russia and would militate against Bulgaria. What Prince do you think would undertake the journey to Sofia unless all the Powers advised him? Prince Alexander? Never!" M. Stoiloff replied that the Sobranje never intended to elect a Prince without being first assured by him that he would come to Sofia, and that if the Prince could not go himself, he never thought of asking to have its powers definitively fixed for three years. To his Count Kalnoky answered, "Such a step also must be approved by the Powers before it is proposed. The moment the Regency changed from a provisional to a definite form of Government it would be regarded in the same light as a reigning Prince, and as such its power must be considered and recognised by all the Powers, just as would be the case with a new Prince. Do you think this approval and recognition would follow? I do not, and if only one Power refuses its approval, the Regency is bound in honour to withdraw altogether. Consider this well. Statesmen in Bulgaria think we are doing our utmost to protect the Bulgarian crisis. This is not the case, but all the Powers of Europe have agreed that the question is not yet ripe for solution. If it be solved forcibly now there can be no doubt it will involve us in a war, and a war is what we will not engage in for Bulgaria's sake, much as we are her friends. We can only give you one sort of advice. Wait in patience. Support the joint action of the Powers by governing wisely and with moderation. Do not irritate or provoke Russia in any way, and above all things guard well against violating the Berlin Treaty. These words apply to the intended declaration of independence. I am giving you this advice at the last moment, but I hope in good time. If you violate the Treaty of Berlin we cannot protect you. Bulgaria will then be abandoned to her fate by the Governments which are at present so well disposed towards her."

## THE ITALIANS IN AFRICA.

The Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—After a very bad passage from Reggio in Calabria, the Ostigia arrived here the other day, bringing 19 more wounded soldiers who had been at the fight at Dogali. Though there was no public or formal demonstration they were followed through the streets by crowds of sympathisers. One of them, named Savioli, had been one of the last to be wounded, and fell beneath a heap of his dead comrades. For some little time he still heard a few gunshots, the cries of the wounded and dying, and the howls of the Abyssinians, after which he lost his senses, but was revived by the rain which fell during the following night, and at dawn was able to free himself from the weight of the body of a poor sergeant which lay upon him. He tried to rise but could not, and had to wait till he was found and saved. On arriving near the hospital one of the wounded, a native of Posilipo, perceived his mother in the crowd crying for joy. His captain told the Carabineers to let her approach, and at the door of the hospital she was able once again to embrace her son, an incident which caused a moment of great emotion among the crowd, sensitive as a South Italian crowd always is. The Archibishop of Naples followed the convoy in his carriage, and on approaching the hospital alighted and accompanied the ambulances on foot. All the soldiers had been literally riddled with wounds. Cardinal Sanfelice entered the hospital and addressed to each man a word of comfort and encouragement, while he assisted them to undress and adjusted their pillows.

From Count Salemberi's second letter, published in the *Riforma*, I extract the passage describing what he actually saw of the fight at Dogali:—

"Still chained to my guard and kept in sight by the soldiers, I was made to climb an isolated hill to the right of the road. Thence I could see the Abyssinians swarming like ants, and arranging themselves in two large almost concentric circles, so as to surround the Italians in the valley. I calculated the Abyssinians to number 20,000 men, the greater part armed with lances, shields, and heavy sabres, but there were also a good many rifles. While the column of De Cristoforis kept up a violent fire the Abyssinians executed their encircling movement, profiting by the undulations of the hills, and every accidental hiding-place. The Italian fire, because of the great distance and the smallness of the objects aimed at, was not at all effective. It was a little past mid-day when Ras Alula's men had completed their circles. The Italian mitrailleuses had long since ceased to act, and Colonel De Cristoforis had sent two messengers to ask for reinforcements from Monkullo. Shortly after one o'clock the Abyssinians gave the signal for attack. Their drums and tambourines never ceased to beat, and all of a sudden, from every side, as if they started out of the ground, a swarm of men darted forward. The cavalry charged the right of the little hill on which the Italians had taken their stand, and in a few minutes all was over. The little handful of heroes had performed prodigies. They fell victims to superior numbers, but they sold their lives dearly, fighting man to man like lions, the soldiers with their guns and bayonets, the officers with swords and revolvers, and at the last even having recourse to stones. They all fell, but they had shown the Abyssinians that it is imprudent to attack the strong sons of Italy, who "die, but will not surrender." No quarter was given to the wounded. The Ras had ordered that they should all be butchered After having exposed all day to the fire of my countryman I was taken to the foot the of hill where they lay dead. The Abyssinians proceeded to despoil the corpses, and so I saw soldiers' helmets, officers' caps, bread sacks, mantles, &c., on the shoulders necks, or heads of these barbarians, a spectacle which pierced my heart. Never had I wished so earnestly as at that long day that the Ras would be as good as his word and make an end of me. In the Abyssinian camp laments for the dead—their loss was said to be 2,000 men killed and wounded—and rejoicings for the victory were kept up to a late hour."

The *Esercito* says that the Italian position at Monkullo, on the borders of Abyssinia, is now garrisoned by four companies of infantry, a company of Bersaglieri, and the small detachment intended to accompany the 15th Regiment, which was destroyed at Dogali. There is besides a detachment of artillery, with two officers, and above 200 Bashi-bazouks. These troops are under the command of Major Boretti, of the 7th Infantry, and are furnished with seven pieces of artillery and two mitrailleuses. In all there are 1,200 men. The fort itself is garrisoned by only one company, for it cannot contain a greater number of men. The rest occupy barracks specially built on the south of the fort a few yards away. After the period of inexplicable inaction which followed the fight at Dogali the fortifications are now being strengthened, parapets are being constructed, and entrenchments made to facilitate a more secure employment of the troops at that point, so that Monkullo will soon be able to sustain any attack. In letters received by the *Esercito* the fear of a night's surprise was not entirely lulled, and outposts had been established. At Arkiko entrenchments are also being made. This locality is garrisoned by two companies of Bersaglieri and a detachment of artillery. In a short time all the battalions of Bersaglieri will be united at Arkiko The troops last arrived from Italy are at the Gherar fort.

A correspondent of the *Perseverance* says that arms and ammunition on their way to Asmara pass under his eyes at Massowah. "Last Sunday," he says (the paper from which I quote gives no date, but the context shows that it was after the fight at Dogali), "I myself saw the caravan of the Governor of Monkullo, accompanied by a French priest. The caravan consisted of seven camels laden with boxes a barrels, which might contain arms, cartouches, and powder, but international etiquette prevented their contents from being verified. This caravan accompanied Count Salimbeni on his return to Asmara, after bringing a message. He was in an ambulance guarded by four Abyssinian soldiers, and it made a very sad impression on me to see seated in that carriage (which a few days before had held our wounded) soldiers who very probably had taken part in the massacre at Dogali. A large caravan, conducted by a French priest and under the safeguard of the French Consul) left Massowah during the most critical days we have passed, and 1,000 guns, forwarded by an Italian merchant to Ras Alula, were unloaded at the dogana of Massowah on the very day of the fight at Saati. They could not be sent away that evening because of a dispute with the camel drivers, and next day—it being now recognised that we were at war—their departure was prevented. These arms belonged to the same Italian renegade who, a few months ago, took other 1,000 guns to Ras Alula, who, instead of paying him, sent him ignominiously out of Asmara. And now that same Italian and a Swiss, and another Italian, their partner, are expecting another load of guns, which they have ordered shall be unshipped at Zula or Arafali instead of Massowah. This is known to be a fact, and also that three men-of-war have been cruising about for two or three days, but retired to Massowah without having intercepted anything."

"Massowah has entirely changed its aspect," writes Signor Belcredi, the correspondent of the *Tribuna*. "Large houses occupy the place of the former huts; little oil lamps hang at the corners of the lanes and give an idea of illumination; ice is sometimes to be got at the principal cafés; there are two bakeries of excellent bread, and the chaplain of the Italian troops teaches Italian to a great many Italian, Greek, Arab, and Abyssinian infants. Twice a week distilled water is distributed at the rate of 12 quarts per man, instead of the rations of mud which we used to drink; and every now and then the band plays in the 'Piazza Colonna' of Massowah. As you see, we live like princes, for we have also a reading room with two newspapers, the *Tribuna* and the *Secolo*; we have new prisons, but with all this I cannot persuade myself that we were not better off when we were worse; for the fact is that life has become so dear at Massowah that to live poorly one must spend at least the double of what it costs to live comfortably at Rome. The new houses are built badly, in the European fashion; and one suffers much more from the heat in them than in the Arab habitations. As to victuals, the price has greatly risen, and the food is worse than before. The only restaurant has failed. A servant that formerly cost me two or three dollars now costs me 35 francs. The little oven in which I sleep and work was granted me by favour at 100 francs a month. Horses and asses are in such request that I have not succeeded in buying either the one or the other. Add to all this that one does nothing but drink from morning to night, and that sodawater with vermouth (our substitute for seltzer) costs nearly a franc, and you will understand that it needs a fortune only to encourage the necessary perspiratic n.

## LADIES' FASHIONS.

Among the new colours several shades of beech and tan play a prominent part. Navy blue and tan are often seen mixed in checks upon a ground of grey. When the lines are slender and not too sharply defined, the effect is good. Brown shades off into amber, and scarlet has a delicate line of palest rose running along at either side. By this means abruptness is avoided. In the same way dark blue is subdued by a line of paler blue, while myrtle green is relieved by neighbourly lines of eau-de-Nil. The same pattern of checks is repeated in a great variety of colours on different grounds, so that no one can fail to find something suited to their special needs, whether it be the dark, the fair, or the nut-brown maid. The new zephyrs and cambrics are even more attractive than last year. An enormous trade would be done in these pretty fabrics if our climate were more settled. Even as it is, cambrics are largely bought about the middle of summer when the weather gets a little hot. Some of the Indian designs on the new cotton crepes are very artistic. The colourings are so pure and so harmonious that they are certain to become great favourites. These crepes drape well, and each is accompanied by a plain one with which the figured may be effectively mingled.

The new bonnets are of the airiest possible character, and the new hats are enormous, though not heavy style. The old-fashioned Leghorn is to be seen among us this season, but the broad brim is not to be allowed to flap. It is caught up at one side, or at the back, or in both places, and the pleats thereby formed are filled in with the stems of feathers which issue from them, towering high above the crown and falling upon it from above, curling over like a tall crested wave. There is a beautiful new shade of green called verdigris, which contrasts well with the dull yellow of Leghorn straw. The green is much the colour of a daffodil leaf, much grey mingling with the green. A feature in the new bonnets is the large number of pale tints represented in the feathers. These latter are dyed in shades of heliotrope, pink, yellow, and ibisthe green. The soft tones commingle admirably, producing a highly decorative effect. Very fine and elaborate embroideries are used upon the bonnets, some of it being so very fine as to be exceedingly costly. The forms are neither quite so high nor quite so narrow as those of last year, though quite as smart. Some of the Directoire shapes are picturesque, the modes of trimming being original in a high degree. The brim is lined with feathers, or there is a band covered with cowslips which fill up the intermediate space between the bonnet and the head. In one Directoire this space is filled in with buttercups, which seem to be tied in at either side with a small knot of brown velvet. The brim is turned up high at the left side, and apparently held in position by means of a knot of brown velvet and yellow, matching the buttercups. A large thick garland of the flowers, with their green leaves, is fastened between crown and brim where the latter is turned up, and falls across the hat in a diagonal direction, the drooping buds hanging downwards and resting upon the hair. A hat of yellowish fancy straw has a great plume of absinthe green feathers sweeping over the crown, some of them standind up-right, others slightly drooping. These are tied, as it were with a knot of citron-coloured velvet ribbon. Only a brunette would venture upon a union such as this. In fact, nearly all the new combinations seem invented expressly that the beauty of dark-haired, dark-eyed women may "go beautifully." Hello rope suits blonde and brune alike, except when there is yellow in the complexion.

Handkerchief bonnets are among the novelties of the season. Or rather, the novelty lies in the fact that the handkerchiefs are this year in pale tints of crepe-de-chine, with the corners delicately embroidered. A pale pink one will be embroidered in gold or in the delicate blue of the forget-me-not, relieved with grey-green foliage. A heliotrope handkerchief will be gathered up in corners, foldedlike a dog's ears, each corner showing a fine silvery tracery. Flowers of the most beautiful workmanship nestle among the folds of the crepe-de-chine. It is good for artificial flower-makers that blossoms are so much in favour, but unfortunately the great majority of these flowers come from abroad. Foreign workers excel in delicacy of manipulation and throughness of finish. The mimosa, for instance, is not an easy flower to reproduce artificially. An English worker rarely succeeds with it; but a French one turns out such an exact copy of nature as will puzzle the sharpest eye. Why this should be so it is not easy to discover. The root of the matter lies deep. Centuries ago the same superiority existed, and it will doubtless continue to exist. Any one, for instance, watching the average French-woman and the average Englishwoman tying a bow at the same moment and with similar materials would come to the conclusion that the former must have either more fingers or more joints in her fingers than the latter, so much more deftly does she accomplish the work and with such absolute ease. But even to the English artificial flower-maker some crumbs may fall if flowers continue to be worn as abundantly throughout the season as now they promise to be.—*Daily News.*

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A L Clay, B C S
Mr H C Conybeare, B C S
Mr G Godfrey, B C S
Mr T E Coxhead, B C S
Sir C A Elliott, K C S I, B C S
Mr N Morris, B C S
Mr J A Watson, B C S
Maj-Gen Æneas Perkins, C B, R B Eng
Col J G Forbes, R B Eng
Col P Story, B Inf
Lt-Col T J Quin, B Inf
Lt-Col T F Bruce, B S C
Capt G A Money, B S C
Lieut G S Ommanney, B S C
Lieut W A Cairnes, R Eng
Mr C A Bird, M C S
Mr F E Gibson, M C S
Col W Kincaid, M S C
Maj R M Campbell, R Eng
Capt E McMahon, M S C
Lieut F A Loudon, M S C
Lieut E J P Warden, M S C
Mr W W Loch, Bo C S
Mr D Crocker, Bo
Capt H P Young, Bo S C
Hon Capt J Wright, Bo.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Col J R B Atkinson, B S C, 1 mo
Col D H Trail, R M Eng, 4 mo
Mr J N Atkinson, M C S, 6 mo
Mr F W Marriott, Bo, 6 mo

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A T Arundel, B C S
Mr L A Goss, B
Lieut H T King, M S C

## AN INVENTION FOR THE BLIND.

A remarkable instrument, which (the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) will prove a veritable boon for the blind, has just been invented here by a Monsieur Pephau, who directs the school and hospital for persons deprived of their sight. This boon is no other than a small press, which will enable blind people not only to print the raised characters which they are able to read with their fingers, but also the ordinary characters on the same sheet of paper. A system of writing for blind people has, of course, already been invented by Braille, but it only permitted them to communicate with each other, whereas the new machinism enables them to form letters which can be read by everybody. Henceforward, therefore, blind persons will be able to communicate by letter with their friends, without being obliged to have recourse to the assistance of others. The inventor has been ably assisted in the construction of his instrument by M. Saint Gorgon, a professor in the School of Art and Commerce of Aix. It is estimated that the minimum cost of each press will be 30fr.

## A NEW KRUPP GUN.

Herr Krupp, of Essen, is at present manufacturing a gun weighing close upon 139 tons. Its length is to be 52½ ft. and its calibre 15.7 in. The projectiles to be used with this arm are of two kinds, one a steel shell 3ft. 9in. long and weighing 1,630 lb., the other 5ft. 2in. long and weighing 2,314 lb. The service charge consists of 1,069lb. of brown prismatic powder. With this charge the lighter shell will have an initial velocity of 2,411ft. the heavier shell one of 2,099ft. per second. When rifle ordnance was first introduced the highest velocity attained was only 984ft. The lighter shell will penetrate a wrought-iron plate 45in. thick or two plates of the respective thicknesses of 22in. and 33in. placed at a short distance from the muzzle of the gun. In the case of the heavier projectile the figures are 47½ in., 23in., and 34½ in. respectively. Since 1868 the penetrative power of artillery has been increased tenfold, and the new Krupp gun will pierce armour-plates three times as thick as the bore of the gun. Herr Krupp is also reported to intend the manufacture of a gun weighing 3,000 cwt. and of a calibre of 17½in. The shell to be fired from this gun is to weigh 30 cwt. and to be nearly 6ft. long.

## ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, April, 27, 1887.

Major-Genl Sir H H Gough, KCB, VC, is posted to the Lahore Divn.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

No 1 (Kohat) Mount Baty, Punj Frontier Force—Lieut F H S Giles, No 3 Baty 1st Brigade, Scottish Divn, R A, to officiate as 3rd Captain.

3rd Bengal Infy—Lieut M W Douglas, North Staffordshire Regt, a candidate for the Beng S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation. Dated the 2nd April 1887.

5th Punj Infy—Major A N Sandiland, Wing Comder 6th Punj Infy, to be Offg Comdt, vice Stewart, on furlough.

7th Beng Infy—Lieut C B Rawlinson, Derbyshire Regt, a candidate for the Beng S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation. Dated 6th April 1887.

30th Punj Infy—Lieut W J P Kaye, East Kent Regt, a candidate for the Beng S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation. Dated 3rd April 1887.

31st Punj Infy—Col F Tweddell, 2nd-in-Comd, to be Comdt, vice Womyss, vacated, Dated 8th Nov 1886.

Major E W Smyth, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-Commd, vice Tweddell. Dated 8th Nov 1886.

Major A G G Lydiard, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Smyth. Dated 8th Nov 1886.

Lieut Col A J T Welchman, Genl List Infy, is appointed Garrison Qr Mr, Fort William, vice Billings, vacated. Dated 7th April 1887.

Lieut Col E A Money, Asst Adjt Genl, is transferred from the Sirhind Divn to the Rawal Pindi Divn.

Major P D Jeffreys, Asst Adjt Genl, is posted to the Sirhind Divn.

Major V Jenkins, 1st Batn West Riding Regt, is appointed to officiate as Depy Asst Adjt Genl, Peshawar Dist. Dated 11th April 1887.

Major W Clark, 1st Batn Oxfordshire Light Infy, having returned to India from special service with the Upper Burma Field Force, is directed to proceed to England to rejoin the 1st Batn of his Regt.

Major A K Macpherson, Beng S C, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate Genl's Dept.

Surg-Major R. de la C Corbett, M D, Medl Staff, whose tour of foreign service has expired, is directed to proceed to England.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt:—Lieuts C P Fendall, T K E Johnston, A Stokes, F R Maunsell, and G R U Dookes, all of the R A.

Capt E A Barrows, Adjt, R A, Saugor Dist, have been granted leave for Ceylon for 74 days, on private affairs.

Major F B Garfit, 1st Hampshire Regt, is granted 15 months' leave to England on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have also leave of absence:—Cheshire Regt—Lieut H J Roche to Calcutta, for six months, to study native languages.

Ind Medl Service—Surgn-Major H J Linton (in Medl Charge 24th Punj Infy), to Kashmir, on private affairs.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—May 3.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury (s), 600 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 900 bales cotton, Gadhum Bythell and Co; 119 bales cotton, V Soonderji; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Methley Hall (s), 400 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Pachiri; 10 cases Indian chutney, M Poonjiaji; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 1,998 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Asia (s), 59 bales wool, R Amarchand; 20 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Latimer (s), 1,500 bales cotton, The Bo. Co. Ld; 2,000 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhoy; 1,635 cwts myrabolams, Tyabji and Co.

For New York.

Asia (s), 240 cwts cloves, Punnett and Co.

For Boston.

Asia (s), 10 bales hides, Punnett and Co.

For London.

Peshawur (s), 14 bales cotton, The Bo. Co. Ld; 7 cwts ivory J Abdul Reman; 92 cwts gum, N Sajpal.

Australasian (s), 99 cwts gum, B Thakordas; 92 cwts gum, Sevji Ramji; 30 bales hides and skins, J Pardhan; 100 cwts ginger, N Sajpal; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 400 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 3 cases Ind curiosities, carpets, &c, Ralli Bros; 75 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hull.

Vulcan (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

For Amsterdam.

Nedjed (s), 5 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 500 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Peveril (s), 16,003 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Horn Head (s), 64,285 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste.

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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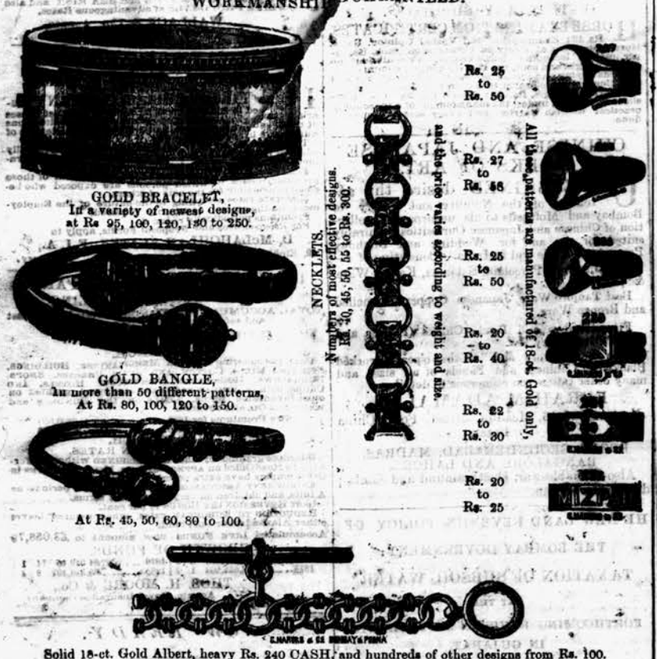

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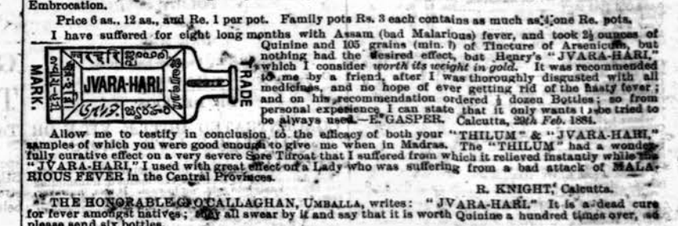


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